



തിരുവിതാംകൂട് സർക്കാർ ഗസറ്റ്

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ഉത്തരവിൽ പ്രകാരം പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു.

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പാട്ടം ൧൨. തിരുവിതാംകൂട് സർക്കാർ ഗസറ്റ് ൧൨. പാട്ടം ൧൨. നമ്പർ ൩൨.

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List of General Holidays in the month of Karkadagom, 1080.

English Month	Date	Malayalam Month	Date	Day of the week	Nature of Holidays
1905		1080			
July	30	Karkadagom	15	Sunday	Vavu Onikkal.
Do	31	Do.	16	Monday	New Moon.
August	14	Do.	30	Monday	Avani Avittam.
Do.	15	Do.	31	Tuesday	Adi Aruthy and Gayathri Japam.

ഈ മാസത്തിൽ കർക്കടകമാസത്തിൽ ഹളദ്യം ചെയ്തതിനെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള വിവരങ്ങൾ

ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് മാസം	തീയതി	മലയാള മാസം	തീയതി	ആഴ്ച	വിശേഷദിവസങ്ങൾ
ജൂലൈ	30	കർക്കടകം	15	ഞായർ	വായു ഭാദ്രപദം
Do	31	16	16	തിങ്കൾ	കരതംവാഴ
ആഗസ്റ്റ്	14	30	30	മംഗളം	അവണി അവിഷ്കാരം
Do.	15	31	31	വെള്ളി	അഭിഷേകം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള ദിവസം

List of Holidays for the Huzur Cutcherry in the month of Chingom, 1081.

English Month	Date	Malayalam Month	Date	Day of the week	Nature of Holidays
1905		Chingom			
August	16	Chingom	1	Wednesday	New Year's Day
Do	22	Do.	7	Tuesday	Ashtami Rohini
Do.	30	Do.	15	Wednesday	New Moon
September	3	Do.	18	Sunday	Vinayaka Chaturthi
Do	9	Do.	23	Saturday	Onam
Do.	10	Do.	24	Sunday	Do.
Do.	11	Do.	25	Monday	Do.
Do.	12	Do.	26	Tuesday	Do.

ഈ മാസത്തിൽ ചിങ്ങമാസത്തിൽ ഹളദ്യം ചെയ്തതിനെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള വിവരങ്ങൾ

ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് മാസം	തീയതി	മലയാള മാസം	തീയതി	ആഴ്ച	വിശേഷദിവസങ്ങൾ
ജൂലൈ	30	ചിങ്ങം	15	വെള്ളി	അവണി വിഷ്കാരം
Do	31	16	16	തിങ്കൾ	അവണി അവിഷ്കാരം
ആഗസ്റ്റ്	14	30	30	മംഗളം	കരതംവാഴ
Do.	15	31	31	വെള്ളി	വിനായക ചതുർത്ഥി
Do.	16	1	1	ഞായർ	അവണി വിഷ്കാരം
Do.	17	2	2	തിങ്കൾ	അവണി അവിഷ്കാരം
Do.	18	3	3	മംഗളം	അവണി അവിഷ്കാരം
Do.	19	4	4	വെള്ളി	അവണി അവിഷ്കാരം
Do.	20	5	5	ഞായർ	അവണി അവിഷ്കാരം
Do.	21	6	6	തിങ്കൾ	അവണി അവിഷ്കാരം
Do.	22	7	7	മംഗളം	അവണി അവിഷ്കാരം
Do.	23	8	8	വെള്ളി	അവണി അവിഷ്കാരം
Do.	24	9	9	ഞായർ	അവണി അവിഷ്കാരം
Do.	25	10	10	തിങ്കൾ	അവണി അവിഷ്കാരം
Do.	26	11	11	മംഗളം	അവണി അവിഷ്കാരം
Do.	27	12	12	വെള്ളി	അവണി അവിഷ്കാരം
Do.	28	13	13	ഞായർ	അവണി അവിഷ്കാരം
Do.	29	14	14	തിങ്കൾ	അവണി അവിഷ്കാരം
Do.	30	15	15	മംഗളം	അവണി അവിഷ്കാരം
Do.	31	16	16	വെള്ളി	അവണി അവിഷ്കാരം

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NOTIFICATION

It is hereby notified for general information that the following addition is made to rule 4 of the rules for regulating measurement and storage of timber sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date 25th March, 1899, and published on page 172 of Government Gazette dated 7th Chitray, 1074/18th April, 1899.

"In the case of 'Peak saplings or poles sold and not removed within the prescribed time, a ground rent of one anna per sapling or pole will be charged for every month or fraction of a month'".

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
11th July, 1905.

V. P. MADHAVA RAO,
DEWAN

പരമേശ്വരം

തിടയ്ക്കും അതുകൊണ്ടുതന്നെത്തന്നെയും ശൈഖർ എന്നതിനെയും കുറിച്ചു ചിലപ്പോൾ
 കാരം മുഹമ്മദ് രാജാമാസം ൨൫൯ അനുവദിച്ചു മാത്രം ചിത്തിരി മുഹമ്മദ് മുഹമ്മദ്
 ചമ്പലയിലെ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ൧൯൦൯ മുഹമ്മദ് മുഹമ്മദ് മുഹമ്മദ്
 സിന്ദ് ൧൦ വകുപ്പിന് താഴെ വിവരിക്കുന്ന രാജം കുടി ചെത്തിരിയെന്ന ചിത്തിരി ഇതിനാൽ
 ചൊല്ലുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് അതിനാൽ ചെത്തിരി പ്രസിദ്ധം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനാൽ

1. விதிகளைத் தீர்மானிப்பதற்கு உறுப்பினர்கள் கூட்டம் அமரவில்லை. இது காரணமாக, உறுப்பினர்கள் கூட்டம் அமரவில்லை. இது காரணமாக, உறுப்பினர்கள் கூட்டம் அமரவில்லை.

மனநிலை
 நினைவு
 மனநிலை
 மனநிலை

മിന്നൽ വി പി ഗോപാലൻ,
നാടി, ഐ ഇ

Notice.

It has been brought to the notice of the Government that in spite of the notification dated the 1st December, 1902, published in the Government Gazette, several cases have occurred of stones being placed on the Railway lines on the Shencottah-Quilon Railway which might have led to serious accidents causing loss of life. The Public are hereby informed that persons committing such offences are punishable under Section 126 of the Indian Railways Act which runs as follows:-

· If a person unlawfully :—

- (a) puts or throws upon or across any railway any wood, stone or other matter or thing, or
- (b) takes up, removes, loosens or displaces any rail, sleeper or other matter or thing belonging to any railway, or,
- (c) turns, moves, unlocks or diverts any points or other machinery belonging to any railway, or,
- (d) makes or shows, or hides or removes, any signal or light upon or near to any railway, or,
- (e) does or causes to be done or attempts to do any other act or thing in relation to any railway,

with intent, or with knowledge that he is likely, to endanger the safety of any person travelling or being upon the railway, he shall be punished with transportation for life or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
22nd July, 1905.

V. P. MADHAVA RAO,
DEWAN.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore.

Read—

(1) Letter No. 1420 dated 10th October 1904 from the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam, forwarding a Memorandum containing proposals for the better management and supervision of the Vaikam and Oodayanapuram temples.

(2) Sadhanom No. 1123 dated 10th Dhannu 1080 from the same officer on the above subject.

2 The question of making suitable arrangements for the better management of the Vaikam and Oodayanapuram temples has often been pressed on the attention of Government. In October 1897 Tahsildar Mr. Rajaram Rao who had been put in temporary charge of the taluk for the conduct of the Sabharakalasom ceremony in the Vaikam temple that year brought to the notice of the Division Peishkar the extremely unsatisfactory state of things in the temple. The accounts of expenditure had not been prepared since 1882 and those of the Pagodi jewels and other valuables since 1891. Suras amounting to Rs. 2,000 being the value of the missing jewels and other articles had been shown in the accounts as due from some of the temple servants, while the claims against other servants in respect of property entrusted to them had not been ascertained. The Division Peishkar Mr. Rameswamy Iyer placed these facts before Government in December 1897 with a proposal for appointing a manager to look after the affairs of the temple. The proposal, however, was not sanctioned at the time.

3 Six years later, Tahsildar Mr. Pulgon Pillai on the eve of his leaving the taluk on transfer addressed a communication to the Peishkar in April 1904 pointing out the necessity for proper arrangements being made for the management of the temples. The Peishkar had also received other complaints about the irregularities and mismanagement in the temple. He deputed his Assistant Mr. Sankara Pillai to enquire fully into the matter and submit a report.

4 The Assistant to the Peishkar made an elaborate enquiry and submitted a report which goes into considerable detail regarding the defects in the present system of management and the evils resulting therefrom.

5 Oodayanapuram, an important temple in itself, is an institution subordinate to the Vaikam temple whose servants are responsible for the proper management of both the institutions. The Vaikam temple owns extensive lands and possesses jewels and other valuables to the value of 3 lakhs of rupees. The receipts from offerings in the shape of money, jewels and wicks amount to over Rs. 8,000 a year. Besides the ordinary ceremonies costing about Rs. 3,500 a year there are several extraordinary ceremonies conducted at Sirkar cost amounting to Rs. 25,031 a year. Large sums amounting on an average to Rs. 5,250 a year are also entrusted to the temple subordinates for the performance of various ceremonies by private individuals. There is another class of ceremonies in the shape of Sadhya and Prathal conducted for several days in the year by private individuals at their cost, with the assistance and under the supervision of the temple authorities. On 126 days on an average in the year there are such ceremonies in the temple. It is calculated that the total cost of these ceremonies amounts to about Rs. 40,000 a year.

6 For the management of such an important institution an executive staff of 28 persons is provided at a cost of Rs. 95-14 a month, the salaries ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 1-12. Inclusive of sarkars, musicians, mental servants and others the total establishment numbers 161 persons costing Rs. 233-1-12 a month. The Tahsildar in virtue of his office bound to exercise supervision over the institution, but with his heavy and multifarious duties he is unable to devote that attention which this important temple requires, and there is no responsible officer between the Tahsildar and the low-paid temple servants.

7 Mr. Sankara Pillai's report discloses several gross irregularities and cases in which there has been misappropriation of funds. The accounts are in great confusion, none of them having been properly written up for years. Many of the articles entered in the accounts are missing while others have not been entered at all. Some of the jewels seem to have been tampered with and a sum of Rs. 100 out of the Nadavaram funds is not accounted for. A large number of copper coins was melted down without sanction and used for making a lamp for which separate funds had been sanctioned. Gold coins to the value of Rs. 253½ have been misappropriated by the Chandi akats and spurious coins substituted in their places. Brass and copper vessels to the value of Rs. 34,000 are left uncared for as they had not been made over by the Moothathu who had charge of them to the Sreebhandara Madhappidi who was appointed in 1078. A deficit in paddy to the extent of 4753 pugas, valued at Rs. 2300, which the Nelpura Vichaiappukaran continued was due to wastage is entered in the accounts as liabilities due by him. The temple authorities have in their charge two different stores of paddy, one purchased by them in the open market on account of private individuals, and the other the Sirkar paddy obtained from Provincial granaries. Whenever it is found necessary to sell any portion of the paddy a fictitious system is adopted of treating the paddy in one of the stores as having been sold and the paddy in the other store as being purchased anew. This also is a fruitful source of abuse and impracticability.

8 In view of the evils arising from the present system of management the following suggestions were made by the Peishkar:

(1) The appointment of a responsible whole-time officer for the management of the Devarnam under the general control of the Tahsildar.

(2) A revision of the establishment and the raising of the salaries of the officials, with a view to attracting a better class of men for the various appointments.

(3) The abolition of the office of Amral and the Nelpura Vichaiappukaran and the distribution of their work among the other hands.

He has accordingly submitted a revised list of establishment for the two temples at an aggregate cost of Rs. 224-8-0 per mensem being an increase of Rs. 125-6-0 over the present cost.

ORDER THEREON No. 364 dated Trivandrum, ^{24th July 1905,}
9th Karkadagum 1980.

1. Government are of opinion that owing to mismanagement and want of proper supervision the interests of the important and richly endowed temples at Vaikam and Oodayanapuram have been systematically neglected in the past with the result that, while on the one hand incomings are not properly credited and accounted for, the properties of the temples have on the other been allowed either to deteriorate or be misappropriated. This unsatisfactory state of things is greatly due to the looseness of the supervision exercised by the Tahsildar who, with his other duties, is not able to devote the time and attention which the importance of the temples demands. The confusion in the accounts and the frightful mismanagement of the affairs of the temples disclosed by the Peishkar's report are the natural result of entrusting such valuable property and important interests to the management of low-paid ignorant officials. The evils resulting from the present system can to a great extent be remedied by improving the status and pay of the different classes of functionaries who have to discharge the various duties connected with the management of the important temples in question. Government have considered the proposal made by the Peishkar and accord sanction to the establishment being revised as below:—

Designation	Pay Rs.
1. Manager	50
1. Sampatti	15
1. Kulkoottum accountant	10
1. Vahichandrum Pillai	9
1. Stana Pillai	7
1. Agathai Pillai	7
1. Oodayanapuram Devaswom Pillai	5
1. Vahachandrum	14½
1. Agathai chundrum	7
1. Oodayanapuram Chandram	5
4. Vaikom Gopuram guards	16
4. Masapady	12
4. Nailakaval	12
4. Oodayanapuram Nadakavel	12
12 Sweepers	18
1. Sreelchandrum Mudalpich	25

2. The additional expenditure involved, Rs. 123-6-0 per annum, will be met from the Nadavaran funds. The increase in cost is not much and may be more than recompensed under the improved management which the new arrangements will secure. The improvements suggested for the better management of the affairs of the temples will if successful supply an object lesson to other temples in the State. The Manager to be selected should be a person who by qualifications and character will be eligible for promotion in the regular line. He will be borne on the general revenue establishment. The salary sanctioned is sufficiently high to make the post attractive to men of education and previous official training. The Tahsildar will, of course, continue to exercise supervision over the affairs of the temples as hitherto the Manager being held primarily responsible for the management of the institutions.

3. Government think that a simplified system of accounts should be adopted in the management of these temples. This question as also the question as to what measures would be best to adopt for doing away with the present system of demanding heavy securities from low-paid officials will be referred to the Financial Adviser for favour of his opinion.

4. The Peishkar Mr. Sankara Menon and his Assistant deserve the thanks of Government for having gone so thoroughly into the whole question.

V. P. MADHAVA RAO,
DEWAN.

൨. ഇതിലെ ഒരു മാസം ഒന്നിനു മുമ്പു രൂപാ ൩ ചുരുക്കം കൂടുതൽ വാങ്ങി വരുന്നു. ഇത്ര നടപടിയിലൂടെ ചിലവാക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു ചിലവിലുള്ള കൂടുതൽ അധികമല്ല; പുതിയ ഏല്പാടുകൾ സിദ്ധിക്കുന്ന പരിസ്ഥിതിയനുസരണം നിമിത്തം ഈ അധികമില്ലാത്ത കൂടുതലായി പരിഹരിക്കപ്പെടും. ഈ ക്ഷേത്രങ്ങളിലെ കാര്യാദികൾ അധികം നന്നായി നടത്തുന്നതിലേക്കു നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള പരിസ്ഥിതി സ്ഥിതിയിലുള്ള ഒരു ക്ഷേത്രം ഫലവത്തായി ഭവിച്ചാൽ അവ സംസ്ഥാനത്തുള്ള മറ്റു ക്ഷേത്രങ്ങൾക്കു ഒരു നിദർശനമായി തീരും.

മാനേജറായി നിയമിക്കേണ്ട ആൾ ബാഹ്യരൂപം കൊണ്ടും നടത്തുകൊണ്ടും "സർക്കാർ ജീവനത്തിൽ പ്രമോഷൻ അർഹതപ്പെടുന്ന ആളായിരിക്കണം. അയാളെ വെട്ടു ഏല്പാടുകളിൽ ഒരാൾക്കായി ഒരു ജീവനക്കാരനായി ഗണിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസമുള്ളവരും സർക്കാർ ജീവനത്തിൽ പരിശീലിച്ചവരും ആയ ആളുകൾക്കു ഈ ജീവനം മൊഹാവഹമായിരിക്കേണ്ടതും വെട്ടും ഇതിന്നു അനുവദിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന വേതനം ധാരാളം കൂടിയതായിരിക്കണം. തഹാസിൽദാർ ഇതെവരെ നടന്നുവന്നതുപോലെ ക്ഷേത്രകാര്യങ്ങളിൽ മെൽപരിശോധന നടത്തുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു. മാനേജർ ക്ഷേത്രങ്ങളിലെ കാര്യാദികൾ നടത്തുന്നതിൽ പ്രഥമമായി ചുമതലപ്പെട്ട ആളായി ഗണിക്കപ്പെടുന്നതാകുന്നു.

൩. ഈ ക്ഷേത്രങ്ങളുടെ കാര്യം നടത്തുന്നതിൽ കണക്കുകൾ ലഘുവായ രീതിയിൽ വച്ചുകൊള്ളേണ്ടതാണെന്നു ഗവർണ്ണ്മെന്റു വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ സംഗതിയെയും അല്ല ശബ്ദക്കാരായ ജീവനക്കാരിൽ നിന്നു വളരെ കൂടുതലായ ജാതൃക്കൾ വാങ്ങിച്ചു വരുന്നതായ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ രീതിയെ നിറുത്തി തടയുന്നതിൽ എത്രയും നല്ലതായ ഒരു ഏല്പാടുകൾ ചെയ്യാമെന്നുള്ള വിഷയത്തെയും കുറിച്ചു ചിന്തിക്കുകയും അഡ്മിനിസ്ട്രേഷൻ അഭിപ്രായം രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനായി അയക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

൪. ഈ വിഷയം മുമ്പാകെ ഇത്ര പൂർണ്ണമായി പരിശോധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ചെങ്കോൽ മിസ്റ്റർ ഗൗരമെന്നും ചെങ്കോൽ അസിസ്റ്റന്റും ഗവർണ്ണ്മെന്റിന്റെ കരുണയ്ക്കു പരിഭവമില്ലാത്തതാകുന്നു.

വി. പി. മാധവയ്യർ,

ഉപാധ്യക്ഷ.

Notification.

In supersession of the rules previously issued under sections 52 and 53 of the Travancore Stamp Regulation, the following rules passed for the manufacture, custody, supply and sale of stamps are published for general information.

These rules shall come into force from the 1st of Chingom 1081 M. E.

Preliminary.

1. The Chief Account and Audit Officer of the State shall be *ex-officio* Superintendent of Stamps. He shall exercise a general control and supervision in all matters connected with the Stamp Revenue in the State and also over the manufacture, custody, issue, and sale of Stamps.
2. He will receive the prescribed monthly statements and returns from the Stamp Manufactory, the Central and Branch Depots, check the transactions therein shown one with another, and with the Treasury credits.
3. He shall examine once a year all the machinery, tools, plant, Registers, Accounts, &c., kept in the Stamp Manufactory and Central Depot, verify the balances under good and damaged paper and under stamps, have the damaged paper and stamps destroyed or otherwise made unfit for use for purposes of Stamp Revenue, and submit to Government an annual report embodying the results of such examination and of the administration of the Stamp Revenue in general.
4. For safe custody and issue of stamps there shall be a Central Depot at the State Huzur Treasury in charge of the Officer of that Treasury and a Branch Depot at each of the other Treasuries of the State under the officer of that Treasury.
5. The sale of stamps shall be made by official vendors and licensed stamp vendors appointed by the Division Peishkars.

Manufacture of Stamps.

6. The manufacture of stamps shall be placed under the charge of a separate officer who shall be designated "Superintendent of Stamp Manufactory." He shall have the personal custody of the dies and shall be responsible for every detail connected with the manufacture of stamps which shall be carried on under his direct supervision by a responsible subordinate to be styled the Supervisor of Stamp Manufactory.
7. The stamps to be manufactured shall be of the following descriptions:—
 General stamps,
 Court Fee stamps,
 Miscellaneous Stamps such as Hundi Stamps, Foreign bill Stamps &c.
 Receipt Stamps,
 Anchor Stamps,
 Envelopes, Cards and wrappers.
8. The cases containing watermarked paper of different descriptions shall, as soon as possible after their receipt be opened, one by one, by the Storekeeper, and the contents therein examined and counted in the presence of the Superintendent of Stamp Manufactory, and classified and assorted into packets of 500 sheets each in the case of paper for General and Court Fee Stamps and of 100 sheets each in the case of paper for Court Fee labels, Receipt stamps, Anchor stamps, Foreign bill labels, &c. After such classification and assortment, the papers shall be brought to account, duly picked and sealed in the presence of the Officer in charge of Stamp Manufactory, and placed in proper almirahs secured in a strong room under the joint lock and key of himself and of the Storekeeper.
9. No fresh cases of paper shall be opened until the contents of these already opened have been counted, brought to account and placed in stock as aforesaid, and

no paper shall be issued for the manufacture of stamps except such as have been counted, brought to account and placed in stock.

10. The storekeeper shall furnish security to the extent of Rs. 500, and shall maintain the following Registers connected with the stock Branch in such forms as may be prescribed by the Superintendent of Stamps:

- I. Invoice Registers for watermarked paper.
- II. Stock Registers for watermarked paper.
- III. Registers of papers issued for manufacture of stamps.
- IV. Registers of papers found damaged on examination of Invoice No. I.

Note:— Extracts of Registers I to IV should be maintained for paper intended for stamp paper, another for paper intended for labels.

11. The Superintendent of Stamp Manufacture shall, within a week after the close of every month forward to the Superintendent of stamps extracts from the invoice, stock and damaged paper Registers, showing the opening balances, receipts and issues and closing balances for that month, the units being cases of paper in the case of Invoice Registers, packets of paper in the case of stock Registers, and sheets of paper in the case of Damaged paper Registers.

12. Issues of watermarked paper for the manufacture of stamp paper shall be in packets of 500 sheets and of 100 sheets each for manufacture of labels.

13. The Supervisor of the Manufactory shall furnish security to the extent of Rs. 1,000.

14. The manufacture of stamps shall be carried on in the presence of the Supervisor of the Manufactory in the room and place set apart for the purpose, to and from which there shall be no ingress or egress without the knowledge or permission of the Superintendent of Stamp Manufacture.

15. The Supervisor shall receive daily from the Superintendent of Stamp Manufacture the dies required for the day's work, and return them to him the same evening.

16. The Superintendent of Stamp Manufacture shall take prompt steps to supply to the Central Depot referred to para 4 of these rules such manufactured stamps as may from time to time be indented for by the Officer in charge of the Central Depot and as they are manufactured. He shall furthermore that the stamping machinery, plates and dies and other tools are kept in working order and properly secured, that the papers required by the Supervisor of the Manufactory for daily work are carefully counted and issued by the storekeeper and that all manufactured stamps are duly accounted for by the Supervisor, those not delivered at the Central Depot being secured in the Manufactory under the joint lock of the Superintendent and the Supervisor.

17. The stamps manufactured shall be carefully counted by the Supervisor and assorted in packets of uniform size and number prescribed for different values and for different kinds; and the packets shall, before transmission to the Central Depot, be duly sealed and signed by the Superintendent of Stamp Manufacture and the Supervisor.

18. Documents presented to be stamped in the application of parties shall be sent to the officer in charge of the Central Depot accompanied by a Treasury receipt for the full value of the stamps to be impressed. These documents shall be stamped at once and in priority to all other work and returned to that officer for counter-stamping where necessary and despatching to the parties concerned.

19. One uniform colour shall be used when stamping cheque books with the one anna Receipt stamp.

20. The following Registers shall be maintained by the Supervisor of the Manufactory in such forms as may be prescribed by the Central Account and Audit Office:—

- I. Registers of watermarked paper received from the stock.
- II. Registers of indents for manufactured stamps.
- III. Progress Register of manufacture.
- IV. Invoice book.
- V. Register of damaged paper.
- VI. Register of private documents and cheque books impressed.

21. The following statements shall be prepared by the Superintendent of Stamp Manufacture and forwarded to the Superintendent of Stamps within a week after the close of every month, viz. (a) a statement showing the opening balance of the watermarked paper on hand, the receipts during the month, the Stamps manufactured, the stamps damaged, the closing balance of watermarked paper; (b) a statement showing the opening balance of stamps on hand, the stamps manufactured during the month, the stamps delivered over to the Central Depot, and the closing balance; (c) a statement showing the opening balance of damaged watermarked paper, receipts during the month and closing balance and (d) a statement similar to the preceding one for damaged stamps.

Custody and Supply of Stamps.

22. All officials employed in the Depots as well as all persons hired or employed to sell stamps shall be under the control of the Officers in charge of these Depots who are responsible for the safe custody of all stamps received in their Depots, and shall duly account for all such stamps and for the revenue realised therefrom.

23. There shall be maintained in the Central Depot at all times a stock of stamps under each head sufficient for one year's consumption.

The Officers in charge of Branch Depots shall prepare and transmit to the Central Depot not later than the last day of Makaram in each year indents for the supply of stamps of the various descriptions required for the following official year, commencing from the 1st of Chingom. The Officer in charge of the Central Depot shall thereupon prepare a general consolidated indent and forward a copy of the same to the Superintendent of Stamp Manufacture for compliance.

24. It shall be the duty of the Officer in charge of the Central Depot to keep all the Branch Depots regularly supplied with stamps on periodical indents received and to take charge of the stamps brought from the stamp manufactory.

25. Immediately after the receipt of stamps from the manufactory, they shall be counted and made up into sealed packets of prescribed sizes containing the prescribed number of sheets, and they shall be placed under proper receptacles in the Treasury strong room, free from contact with any of the walls. Each receptacle shall be secured by two Chubb's locks, the key of one lock being in the sole custody of the Officer in charge of the Central Depot and the key of the other in that of the Huzur Treasurer.

26. The Officer in charge of the Central Depot shall be responsible that all precautions are taken to prevent damage being caused to the stamps, under his care by white ants or other vermin.

27. All stamp paper of the value of one rupee and above issued after the 1st Chingom 1081 out of the custody of the Officer in charge of the Central Depot shall bear at the bottom of the paper a counter stamp of the prescribed device showing the date of such issue without which the paper shall not have any fiscal value and shall be impounded if presented before any public servant authorised to impound such documents.

28. Stamps shall not be taken out or granted over for counterstamping except in the presence of both the Treasury Officer and the Treasurer of the Huzur Treasury. The number and value of the stamps taken out of the double lock for counterstamping shall be entered at the time of issue in the proper stock Register by the Treasurer of the Huzur Treasury in whose presence all counterstamping shall be effected. This official shall be *ex-officio* Supervisor of the Central Depot.

29. Such of the stamps as have been counterstamped during the day but not despatched to the Branch Depots and also the stamps if any, remaining to be counterstamped, shall be deposited the same evening in the Treasury for safe custody till the ensuing morning, in a box properly sealed of which the key shall be with the Supervisor.

30. At the end of each day's work, the counterstamping dies &c., shall also be sealed and deposited in the Treasury for safe custody, to be re-issued the next morning for work.

31. The Supervisor of the Central Depot shall, under the immediate orders of the Officer in charge of the Central Depot, attend to the counterstamping, counting and despatch, duly sealed, of all stamps intended for the Branch Depots.

32. The following Registers shall be maintained by the Supervisor of the Central Depot in such forms as may be prescribed by the Superintendent of Stamps.

1. Stock Register of stamp paper.
2. Register of damaged stamp paper.
3. Progress Register of issues.

33. The Officer in charge of the Central Depot shall forward to the Superintendent of Stamps within a week after the close of every month, a statement of stamps showing the opening balance, receipts from the stamp manufactory and the Branch Depots, issues to Branch Depots including the one at the Huzur Treasury and the closing balance, together with a statement of damaged stamps showing the opening balance, receipts during the month and the closing balance.

34. Each Branch Depot shall obtain from the Central Depot and maintain at all times, a supply sufficient for the requirements of the Depot for at least three months. The Officers in charge of the Branch Depots shall see that both the official and licensed vendors are regularly supplied with stamps on indents prepared in the prescribed form, and shall periodically examine the accounts, Registers, &c., which have to be maintained by these vendors. They shall also submit to the Superintendent of Stamps within a week after the close of every month, a statement showing the opening balance of stamps in their Depots and with the official vendors, the receipts and sales during the month, and the closing balance with a certificate attached stating that the closing balance in their Depots and the balances with official vendors have been verified and found correct.

Sale of Stamps.

35. General stamps of denominations below Rs 25 shall be sold to the public at the face value by vendors licensed for the purpose who will be paid such commission as the Government may fix from time to time and for particular localities.

36. All stamps of and above that value and all Court Fee Stamps shall be sold by the official vendors appointed for the purpose.

Anchal stamps, wrappers &c. shall be sold only at the Anchal Offices.

37. Each stamp vendor, official or licensed, shall maintain a Register in Form No. I in which shall be entered the number of stamps on hand under each denomination, then value, the date of each sale, the name of person to whom sold, the face value of the stamp sold and the daily total of sales made.

38. On any day the closing balance runs short of requirements the total of sales up to that day should be made, the opening balance entered under each denomination with the total value and the Register presented at the Branch Depots with ready cash and indent for further supply prepared in Form No. II.

39. The Officer in charge of the Depot shall examine if the entries in the Registers are in order and the balances are correctly made on, supply the stamps indented for to the total value of cash remitted, enter their number and value in the Register under each denomination and attest the entries with the date of supply.

40. The Anchal stamps, envelopes, cards and wrappers shall be issued to the Anchal Masters only on payment of ready cash, and in prescribed whole sheets and packets. No retail sale shall be made from the Branch Depots.

Huzur Catcherry,
Trivandrum,
20th July, 1905.

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V. P. MADHAVA RAO,
DEWAN.

Register of Receipts, Sales and Balance.

8TH AVENUE, 1905.]

പ്രമുഖവിതരണകൾക്ക് സർക്കാർ ഗുണസൗകര്യം

NO. II.

Indent for Stamps on the Branch Depot at

[illegible]

Place,
Date,

Signature of Vendor.

ചരയ്യ.

തിരുവിതാംകൂടു മുദ്രവില കൊള്ളെക്കൻ ൫൨-൫൩- വാങ്ങുകയും അതിനായി ചില ഉണ്ടാക്കിട്ടുള്ള ചട്ടങ്ങളെ പട്ട ചെട്ടു അടയുടെ സ്ഥാനത്തു മുദ്രകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിന്നു സൂക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിന്നു സ്ഥലങ്ങൾക്കു കൊടുക്കുന്നതിന്നു വിൽക്കുന്നതിന്നു അതി ഉണ്ടാക്കിട്ടുള്ള അഴി ഏഴതിയിരിക്കുന്ന ചട്ടങ്ങൾ സകല ജനങ്ങളും അറിയാനായി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു

പ്രാരംഭം.

൧. സംസ്ഥാനത്തിലെ ചീഫ് രാജകുടുംബ ആൻ്റ് ബ്രാഹ്മണാധിപതിയുടെ പ്രാബല്യം ഇന്നു സുപ്രസ്താപിതമായിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു. മുദ്രവില മുതലായവയിന്നു സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള സകല കാര്യങ്ങളിലും സ്റ്റാമ്പുകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയും സൂക്ഷിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിലും പൊതുവെ മേൽക്കരയും മേൽ പരിശോധനയും ആ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ നടത്തേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

൨. സ്റ്റാമ്പുകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തുനിന്നും സെൻട്രൽ ഡെപ്യൂട്ടറിലും പ്രൊപ്പറട്ടി ഡെപ്യൂട്ടറിലും നിന്നും അയക്കുന്നതിന്നു നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന മ:സംസ്ഥാനകൗൺസിലർ ആ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ വാങ്ങിയും അവയിൽ കാണിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഇടപാടുകളെ നമ്മിൽ അറിയിച്ചും വേർതിരിച്ചും ഇരിപ്പു കൂട്ടിയും നോക്കി പരിശോധിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

൩. ആ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ സ്റ്റാമ്പുകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തും സെൻട്രൽ ഡെപ്യൂട്ടറിലും വെച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഏറ്റവും കൂടുതൽ പണിനായുധങ്ങൾ, രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ, കണക്കുകൾ മുതലായവയെ അടങ്കൽ ഭരണ പരിശോധിച്ചു നടത്തുന്നതും എന്നു നോക്കുകയും നല്ല പെപ്പറ്റും ഉപയോഗത്തിന്നു കൊള്ളാത്ത പെപ്പറ്റും സ്റ്റാമ്പുകളും ഓരോ ഇനത്തിലും വേർതിരിച്ചു വെച്ചു കാണാനാകുന്ന രീതിയിലായിരിക്കുന്നപോ എന്നു നോക്കുകയും ഉപയോഗത്തിന്നു കൊള്ളാത്ത പെപ്പറ്റുകളെയും ഉപയോഗത്തിന്നു കൊള്ളാത്ത സ്റ്റാമ്പുകളെയും നശിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ മാർഗ്ഗവ്യവസ്ഥിതി മുതലായവകൾ ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതായാക്കുകയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതും ആ വിധം പരിശോധനയിലും പൊതുവെ മുദ്രവില മുതലായവയിന്നു ഭരണത്തിലും ഉള്ള വിവരങ്ങൾ കാണിച്ചു അറിയുതാനും ഒരു റിപ്പോർട്ട് ഗവർണ്മെന്റിനേക്കു അയക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

൪. സ്റ്റാമ്പുകൾ സൂക്ഷിക്കുന്ന വകുപ്പും സ്ഥലങ്ങൾക്കു അയക്കുന്ന വകുപ്പും ഡിജിറ്റലൈസേഷൻ അഫീസർ ട്രൈബ്യൂണലുടെ ചാർജിൽ ഒരു സെൻട്രൽ ഡെപ്യൂട്ടറും സംസ്ഥാനത്തുള്ള മറ്റു ട്രൈബ്യൂണൽ ഓരോന്നിലും അതതു ട്രൈബ്യൂണലിനേക്കു കീഴിലായി ഒരു പ്രൊപ്പറട്ടി ഡെപ്യൂട്ടറും ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

൫. സ്റ്റാമ്പുകളെ അഫീസൽവെണ്ടർമാരും ഡിവിഷൻവെണ്ടർമാർ വാങ്ങുന്ന ചെലു സർവ്വീസിന്റെ സ്റ്റാമ്പു വെണ്ടർമാരും വിൽക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

സ്റ്റാമ്പുകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കൽ.

൬. സ്റ്റാമ്പുകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതു "സൂപ്രൻറൻഡ് ആഫ് സ്റ്റാമ്പ് മാനുഫാക്ചർ" എന്ന പേരിൽ പ്രത്യേക ഓർ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ വാർത്തിൽ നടത്തുന്നതാകുന്നു. ആ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻതന്നെ സ്റ്റാമ്പുകൾക്കുള്ള അച്ചുകൾ വച്ചു സൂക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടതും സ്റ്റാമ്പുകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിന്നു സംബന്ധിച്ച ഓരോ വിവരമായ സംഗതിയും ഉപയോഗത്തിലായിരിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു. സ്റ്റാമ്പുകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതു "ഓർ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ നേരിട്ട പരിശോധനയിൽനിന്നിൽ "സൂപ്രൻറൻഡ് ആഫ് സ്റ്റാമ്പ് മാനുഫാക്ചർ" എന്ന പേരിൽ ഒരു ചുമതലപ്പെട്ട ഓർ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ നടത്തപ്പെടുന്നതാകുന്നു.

൭. അഴി വെച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ചിലത്തിലുള്ള സ്റ്റാമ്പുകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

സാധാരണ സ്റ്റാമ്പുകൾ, കൊട്ടാഫീസുസ്റ്റാമ്പുകൾ, ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നസ്റ്റാമ്പു, മോൻറാൻസ് സ്റ്റാമ്പുകൾ മുതലായ പലവക സ്റ്റാമ്പുകൾ സിവിൽ ആസ്റ്റാമ്പുകൾ അതുൾപ്പെടെയും കൗൺസിലർ

സ്റ്റാമ്പുകൾ വച്ചുസൂക്ഷിക്കലും സ്ഥലങ്ങൾക്കയക്കലും.

൨൨. ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി മജിസ്ട്രേറ്റ് ജീവനായായിരിക്കുന്ന എല്ലാ ജീവനക്കന്മാരും സ്റ്റാമ്പുകൾ വയ്ക്കുന്ന തിരക്കുകൾ ലൈസൻസ് കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതോ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതോ ആയ എല്ലാ ആളുകളും ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി മജിസ്ട്രേറ്റ് വാങ്ങിക്കുന്ന ആഫീസർമാരുടെ വരുതിയിനത്തിൽ ഇരിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു. ഈ ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി മജിസ്ട്രേറ്റ് മെൻ്റിലും വാങ്ങിക്കുന്ന ആഫീസർമാർ അവരുടെ ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി മജിസ്ട്രേറ്റ് എല്ലാ സ്റ്റാമ്പുകളെയും ശരിയായി വച്ചു സൂക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിൽ ചുമത്തപ്പെട്ടവർ ആകുന്നു. മാർക്ക് അങ്ങനെയുള്ള എല്ലാ സ്റ്റാമ്പുകളുടെ കടക്കം അതിൽനിന്നും ഇറക്കുന്ന സ്റ്റാമ്പുകൾക്കും മറ്റൊരവെ പണക്കു പറയേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

൨൩. ഓരോ ഇനത്തിലും ഒട്ടേ സ്റ്റാമ്പുകൾ അങ്ങനത്തെ ചിലവിന്നും മെട്രേജത്തോടും സംബന്ധിച്ച് ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി മജിസ്ട്രേറ്റ് എല്ലാ സമയത്തും ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു. ചിലക്കുമാസം പത്തു ആരംഭിക്കുന്ന മെൻ്റു വരുന്ന ഒരു ആണ്ടത്തെക്കു ഓരോ ഇനത്തിലും ഉള്ള സ്റ്റാമ്പുകൾ എത്രയൊക്കെയും ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടമെന്നുള്ള വിവരത്തിന്നു ഇൻ്റസ്റ്റാക്ടർ പ്രൊപ്പ്രിയേറ്റർ മെൻ്റു ചിലവു വാങ്ങിക്കുന്ന ആഫീസർമാർ അയക്കേണ്ടതും ആണ്ടതൊറ്റും മകരമാസം ഒടുവിലത്തെ മിഥുനത്തിന്നും മെൻ്റു തമ്മിയിൽ സെന്റൽ ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി മജിസ്ട്രേറ്റ് അയക്കേണ്ടതും ചെമ്പയ്ക്കുണ്ടതാകുന്നു. സെന്റൽ ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി മെൻ്റു ചിലവു വാങ്ങിക്കുന്ന ആഫീസർ എല്ലാം ചെമ്പയ്ക്കു മൊത്തമായി ഒരു ഇൻ്റസ്റ്റാക്ടർ അയക്കേണ്ടതും അന്നുസരിച്ച സ്റ്റാമ്പുകൾ ഒന്നായിക്കിട്ടുന്നതിനായി ഇവർ മനോഹർച്ചയിൽ സൂപ്പർവൈസിംഗ് അതിന്നും ഒരു പകർപ്പ് അയക്കേണ്ടതും ചെമ്പയ്ക്കുണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

൨൪. എല്ലാ പ്രൊപ്പ്രിയേറ്റർ ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി മജിസ്ട്രേറ്റ് ജീവനായായിരിക്കുന്ന ആഫീസർമാർക്കും കിട്ടുന്ന ഇൻ്റസ്റ്റാക്ടർ അഡ്വൈസിംഗ് അയക്കേണ്ടതും സ്റ്റാമ്പുകൾ അയച്ചു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതും സ്റ്റാമ്പുണ്ടാക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തിൽനിന്നു വരുന്ന സ്റ്റാമ്പുകളെ ഏറ്റവും വാങ്ങിച്ചു സൂക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടതും ചെമ്പയ്ക്കു സെന്റൽ ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി മെൻ്റു ചിലവു വാങ്ങിക്കുന്ന ആഫീസർമാർക്കു കിട്ടുന്നതാകുന്നു.

൨൫. സ്റ്റാമ്പുണ്ടാക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തുനിന്നു സ്റ്റാമ്പുകൾ വന്നതിന്റെശേഷം ഉടൻ അവയെ എണ്ണുകയും നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ടപ്രകാരമുള്ള കിലോസു എണ്ണം അടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്ന നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ട വലിപ്പത്തിലുള്ള കെട്ടുകളായി കെട്ടി മുറു വൈക്കുകയും ആ കെട്ടുകളെ പകുതി മുറിയെടുത്തു വെച്ചു മുറിക്കേണ്ടതും ശരിയായ പെട്ടികൾ കെട്ടു മതിലുകളിൽ യാതൊന്നും തെറ്റാതെ വച്ചു സൂക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടതും ചെമ്പയ്ക്കുണ്ടതാകുന്നു. ഓരോ പെട്ടിയും തൊട്ടു ചെമ്പയ്ക്കു കൊണ്ടു ചൂട്ടിയിരിക്കേണ്ടതും അതിൽ ഒരു ചൂട്ടിന്റെ അകത്തു സെന്റൽ ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി മെൻ്റു ചിലവു വാങ്ങിക്കുന്ന ആഫീസർമാർ വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നതിലും മറ്റൊരിന്റെ അകത്തു ചെമ്പയ്ക്കു കൊണ്ടു ചൂട്ടിയിരിക്കേണ്ടതും ഇരിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

൨൬. തന്റെ സൂക്ഷ്മതയിൽ വെച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന സ്റ്റാമ്പുകൾക്കു ചിലവെ മറ്റു ആളുകളോ നിമിത്തം ചെമ്പയ്ക്കു വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നതിന്നു ചെമ്പയ്ക്കു മുൻകരുതലുകളെല്ലാം ചെമ്പയ്ക്കു നിന്നു സെന്റൽ ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി മെൻ്റു ചിലവു വാങ്ങിക്കുന്ന ആഫീസർ ചുമത്തപ്പെട്ടതാകുന്നു.

൨൭. സെന്റൽ ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി മെൻ്റു ചിലവു വാങ്ങിക്കുന്ന ആഫീസർമാർ സൂക്ഷിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തോടു ചിലക്കുമാസം പത്തു മുതൽ മെട്ടിയിൽ അയക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു ഒരു രൂപയോ കൂടുതലോ വിലയുള്ള എല്ലാ മുദ്രപത്രങ്ങൾക്കും അവയെ വെളിയിൽ അയച്ചു തിരിയതി കാണ്പുന്നതായ നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ട മാർക്കിയിലുള്ള ഒരു മുദ്ര ഓരോ പെട്ടിയിലും ചൂട്ടിൽ പെട്ടിയിൽനിന്നു വരുന്നതായ ആ തിരിയെടുത്ത മുദ്രപത്രത്തിന്നു യാതൊരു വിചയ്ക്കുവാനാകുന്നതും അങ്ങനെയുള്ള അടങ്കലുകളെ വെണുവാവുന്നതിൽ വയ്പുന്നതിന്നു അധികാരം ഉള്ള യാതൊരു സ്ഥലം ജീവനക്കാരന്റെയും മുൻകൈ അതിന്നു ചെമ്പയ്ക്കു കൊണ്ടു ചൂട്ടിയിരിക്കേണ്ടതും ഇരിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

൨൮. പ്രൊപ്പ്രിയേറ്റർമാർക്കു കൊടുക്കുന്ന ആഫീസർമാർക്കും കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതും രണ്ടുപെരുക്കേണ്ടതും മുമ്പാകെ വെച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സ്റ്റാമ്പുകളെ വെളിയിൽ എടുക്കേണ്ടതും തിരിയെടുത്തു അടിക്കുന്നതിലേക്കായി എണ്ണിക്കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതും ചെമ്പയ്ക്കുണ്ടതാകുന്നു. തിരിയെടുത്ത പതിക്കുന്നതിലേക്കായി ഇറക്കപ്പെട്ട പെട്ടികളിൽനിന്നും വെളിയിലെടുക്കുന്ന സ്റ്റാമ്പുകളുടെ എണ്ണവും വിലയും ചെമ്പയ്ക്കു വെണുവാവിലെ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതും ശരിയായി സൂക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടതും അതിന്നു ചെമ്പയ്ക്കു കൊണ്ടു ചൂട്ടിയിരിക്കേണ്ടതും ഇരിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു. തിരിയെടുത്ത അടിക്കുന്നതിലേക്കും കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതും മുമ്പാകെ വെച്ച സ്റ്റാമ്പുകൾ ആയിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

നമ്പ. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ രൂപംകൊണ്ട അതിൽ കൂടുതലായ വിലയുള്ള എല്ലാ സ്റ്റാമ്പുകളെയും എല്ലാ കൊട്ടുമിന്നു സ്റ്റാമ്പുകളെയും ഇതിലേക്കായി നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന അമിപ്പൻ വെണ്ടർ മാർ വിൽക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

അഞ്ചൽ സ്റ്റാമ്പുകൾ വാപ്പർ മേലായവ അഞ്ചൽ ആഫീസുകളിൽ മാത്രം വിൽക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(ന.൭) ഓരോ സ്റ്റാമ്പ് വെണ്ണയും അമിപ്പൻ വെണ്ണയായിരുന്നാലും ലൈസൻസ് വെണ്ണയായിരുന്നാലും പണം നമ്പർ ഫോത്തിൽ ഒരു രജിസ്റ്റർ വച്ചുകൊള്ളേണ്ടതും അതിൽ ഓരോ ഇനത്തിലും കയ്യിൽ ഇരിപ്പുള്ള സ്റ്റാമ്പുകളുടെ എണ്ണയും അച്ചയുടെ വിലയും ഓരോ തവണ വിൽക്കുന്ന തിയതിയും വിലക്കു കൊണ്ട ആളിന്റെ പേരും വിവര സ്റ്റാമ്പിൽ പതിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന വിലയും ഓരോ ദിവസത്തിലെ വില്പനയുടെ മൊത്തത്തെയും പതിച്ചിരിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

(ന.൮) എത്ര ദിവസത്തിന്റെ അവസാനത്തിൽ കയ്യിൽ ചൊക്കി ഇരിപ്പുള്ള സ്റ്റാമ്പുകൾ ആവശ്യത്തിനും മതിയാകാതെ ചൊക്കുന്നവയോ അന്നെ ദിവസംവരെ ചിലവാക്കിത്തീർന്നതോ മൊത്തം കണക്കു കൂട്ടി ഏടുതുകയും ഓരോ ഇനത്തിലും ചൊക്കിയുള്ളതിനെ പതിപ്പ് അതിന്റെ മൊത്ത വില എടുതുകയും ചെയ്ത ആ രജിസ്റ്ററിനെ മെൽ ആവശ്യമുള്ള സ്റ്റാമ്പുകളുടെ വകക്കു രണ്ടാം നമ്പർ ഫോത്തിൽ എഴുതിയ ഇനങ്ങളെക്കൂടും ഡോക്കു പണത്തോടും കൂടി ബ്രാഞ്ച് ഡെപ്യൂട്ടിയിൽ ഹാജരാക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

(ന.൯) രജിസ്റ്ററുകളിൽ എല്ലാം മറ്റേ പതിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നവയോ എന്നും ചൊക്കി ശരിയായി ഏഴുതിയിരിക്കുന്നവയോ എന്നും ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി മെൽ വിചാരം വഹിക്കുന്ന ആഫീസർ പരിശോധിക്കയും ഒട്ടേക്കുന്ന പണത്തിന്റെ വിലക്കു ഇൻഷു അനുസരിച്ച സ്റ്റാമ്പുകൾ കൊടുക്കയും അവയുടെ എണ്ണത്തെയും വിലയെയും ഓരോ ഇനത്തിനുകീടിയായി രജിസ്റ്ററിൽ പതിക്കയും എത്രയും തീയതി കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നും അതിൽ സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്യാണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

(ന.൧൦) അഞ്ചൽസ്റ്റാമ്പുകളും എഴുത്തുകളുകളും കാപ്പുകളും വാപ്പുകളും അഞ്ചൽമാസ്റ്റർമാർക്കു മാത്രം കൊടുക്കുന്നതും അർദ്ധ ഓക്കം പണം ഒട്ടേക്കി വാങ്ങിച്ചു കൊള്ളേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു. ആതു നിശ്ചയപ്രകാരമുള്ള രീതിയിൽ മുഴുവൻ സാക്ഷ്യവും കൊടുക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു. ബ്രാഞ്ച് ഡെപ്യൂട്ടികളിൽ നിന്നു ചിലയായി വിൽക്കുന്നതല്ല.

ഹജർകുച്ചേരി

തിരുവനന്തപുരം

ഫർഗൂജുലൈ ൧൯൯

പ്രൊപ്പറടിക്കടം ൫൯

ദിവാൻ വി. പി. മാധവരായൻ,

സി. എ. ഇ.

അവശ്യമുള്ള സ്തംഭങ്ങളുടെ വികാസം

ബോധ്യ സാധ്യതയിലുള്ള എഴുതിയ ഇൻഡൻ

സ്തംഭങ്ങളുള്ള					അവശ്യപ്പെടുന്ന					കൊടുക്കപ്പെട്ട				
മുദ്രകളുടെ ഇനം	എണ്ണം	വിധ			മുദ്രകളുടെ ഇനം	എണ്ണം	വിധ			മുദ്രകളുടെ ഇനം	എണ്ണം	വിധ		
		രൂ	ച	കാ			രൂ	ച	കാ			രൂ	ച	കാ

Statement of Receipts in and Issues from Treasuries for the month of Mithunom, 1080.

Division.	Treasuries.	Opening Balance.	Receipts during the month.	Issues during the month.	Closing Balance.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Padmanabhapuram.	Thovala	12,023	27,944	17,610	52,357	
	Agastisvaram	86,973	64,408	58,767	92,616	
	Eramel	18,096	13,076	18,289	12,883	
	Kalonlam	18,185	95,048	56,996	56,237	
	Vilavancode	27,170	27,678	17,052	37,796	
	Total	1,92,449	2,28,154	1,68,714	2,51,889	
Trivandrum.	Huzar	87,16,231	4,26,566	4,70,431	86,72,366	
	Neyyattinkara	29,510	24,120	40,595	13,035	
	Trivandrum	18,703	52,391	53,192	17,902	
	Do. Kandukrishy	7,637	1,711	3,047	6,301	
	Nedumangad	12,633	9,228	9,453	12,406	
	Chirayinkeel	17,075	18,919	23,257	12,737	
	Total	88,01,759	5,32,965	6,00,007	87,34,747	
Quilon.	Quilon	1,01,668	96,736	1,17,062	81,342	
	Kottarakara	9,946	16,100	12,554	13,492	
	Pathanapuram	31,704	8,110	11,222	28,592	
	Shencottah	19,313	17,685	17,335	19,663	
	Kunnathur	16,756	15,052	13,099	21,709	
	Kannagapally	21,293	22,222	28,151	15,061	
	Kartikapally	46,112	32,971	53,771	25,615	
	Mavelikara	29,311	22,898	15,371	36,941	
	Chengannur	17,198	15,383	10,190	22,391	
	Thiruvella	19,389	32,177	38,131	13,435	

	Ambalapuzha ...	45,788	26,619	42,472	29,885
	Do. Kandukrishy ...	29,799	21,663	13,196	38,266
	Commercial ...	1,15,380	1,78,145	2,40,108	53,417
	Total ...	5,03,910	5,08,761	6,12,965	3,99,709
Kottayam.	Sbertalai ...	10,989	16,710	57,239	30,460
	Vaikom ..	16,986	23,378	14,111	56,253
	Bitumannur ...	97,988	14,575	5,934	1,04,629
	Kottayam ...	11,628	40,896	29,876	52,148
	Changanacherry ...	26,464	27,654	31,758	19,360
	Meenachil ...	9,534	10,231	8,516	11,249
	Muvattupuzha ...	18,368	22,646	11,814	26,200
	Thodupuzha ...	6,147	4,397	3,907	6,787
	Kunnathunad ...	38,019	18,971	22,529	34,461
	Alengal ...	16,552	17,238	15,065	19,025
	Pannur ...	11,121	31,704	37,072	35,756
	Cardamom ...	68,179	64,891	75,147	57,923
	Total ...	4,50,278	3,22,791	3,18,868	4,54,201
	Grand Total ...	99,48,426	15,92,674	17,00,554	98,40,546

Trivandrum,
24th July, 1907
[Old Kanchi legend, 1080.]

P. S. MOOCHOOKAROOPA PILLAI,
OFFICER IN CHARGE,
Central Account and Audit Office.

പരസ്യമാണ്ടു മിഥുനമാസത്തിൽ ലഭിക്കുകയും വരവിന്നും അധികം ചിലവയ്ക്കും വിവരം കണക്കാക്കുക.

[illegible]

മിതവനന്താശം
 ഹനന്തേ ശുഭൈരേവ
 ഹവേരേവ കിഷ്കിന്ദേന

സെൻട്രൽ അക്കൗണ്ടിംഗ് ആഡിറ്ററേറ്റിന്
മെമ്പർമാരും വഹിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ
പി. എസ്. മുത്തുകുറുപ്പിട്ട്.

Notification.

In modification of the notification published on page 859 of the Government Gazette dated 25th July, 1905, the following revised list of plague-infected areas and passport stations are published for general information:—

A.—PLAGUE-INFECTED AREAS
I.—In the Madras Presidency.

District	Taluk	Village or town	District	Taluk	Village or town
Bellary	Hadagalli	Hirehadagalli	Madras City		Handover Parades in Kaimeddales, Bownoni and the area around it to the south of half a mile
	Hirapur	Kampli			Koppur in Tiruchirappalli (1st Division)
	Kudhgi	Kottur			
Channarayana	Kollegal	Doddinduvadi	North Arcot	Chennai	Chennai
				Gudiyattam	Chennai
				Pangam	Karapala
			Salem	Hoar	Masinaikkampall
			South Canara	Mangalore	Mangalore

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

1. *Mysore State.*
2. *Bombay.*—The Bombay Presidency, including Karachi City and the districts of Karachi, Larkhana and Sukkar, the States of Akalkot, Baroda, Bijapur, Cutch, Kathiawar and Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country, Satara and Surat, the ports of Adra, Jamnagar, Kutch, Mundvi, Mundra, Marol and Porbandar and Kolhapur town.
3. *Bengal.*—The City of Calcutta, the districts of Bhagalpur, Dharbhanga, Gaya, Hazaribagh, Hooghly, Howrah, Monghyr, Muzaffarpur, Patna, Santal Parganas, Saran, Shahabad and 21 Parganas, and the town of Howrah.
4. *The Punjab.*—The districts of Amritsar, Attock, Delhi, Dehra Ghazi Khan, Ferozepur, Gujranwala, Gujrat, Gurdaspur, Gurgaon, Hissar, Hoshiarpur, Jhang, Jhelum, Jullundur, Kanpur, Lahore, Ludhiana, Lyallpur, Multan, Muzaffargarh, Rawalpindi, Rialta, Sahiwal, Sialkot and Umballa, and the States of Faridkot, Jind, Kalsia, Kapurthala, Malerkotla, Nabha, Patandi and Patiala.
5. *The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.*—The districts of Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Azamgarh, Bahraich, Ballia, Banda, Bara Banki, Bareilly, Basti, Benares,

Bijnor, Budaun, Bulandshahr, Cawnpore, Etah, Etawah, Farrukabad, Fatehpur, Fyzabad, Gaghripur, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Jalaun, Jaunpur, Jhansi, Kheri, Lucknow, Mainpuri, Meerut, Mirzapur, Moradabad, Muttra, Muzaffarnagar, Pertabgarh, Pilibhit, Rae Bareilly, Saharanpur, Shahjahanpur, Sitapur, Sultanpur and Unao and the City of Hathras.

6. *Hyderabad State*.—The districts of Aurangabad, Bidar, Bir, Parbhani, Raichur and Usmanabad.

7. *The Central Provinces (including Berar)*.—The districts of Akola, Amravati, Balaghat, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Buldana, Chhindwara, Ellichpur, Jabbalpur, Seonagar and Wardha, and the town of Berhampore.

8. *Central India*.—The States of Bhopal, Dewar and Indore.

9. *Kashmir*.—Jammu City and Province.

10. *Rajputana*.—The States of Alwar, Bharatpur, Bhanwara, Bikanir, Dholpur, Jaipur, Jallawar, Karauli, Kotah, Mowar, Shahpura and Tonk, and the district of Ajmer-Merwara.

11. *Burma*.—The ports of Bassein and Rangoon and the districts of Hantha-waddy, Pegu, Maubin, Myaungmya and Yamethin.

B.—PASSPORT STATIONS.

Madras Railway.

Gudupalli.	Mulanur.
Kuppam.	Patchur.

The Nilgiri Railway.

Ooonoor.

2. Persons arriving from the places above mentioned should be required to take out passports.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
1st August, 1905. }

V. P. MADHAYA RAO,
Dewan.

No. A. 2009 Audit 120

Central Account and Audit Office,
Tiruvandrum, 25th July, 1905.**Circular.**

As it is improper to debit the charges incurred in one year to the grant of another year, Heads of Departments and offices are requested to receive the permanent advances to the full sanctioned amount before the close of Adu 1930 and send up the acknowledgment prescribed in para 6 of Circular No. 9 dated 8-8-01 on or before the 1st of Chingom next without fail.

P. S. MOOTHOOKAROOPA PILLAI,

*Officer in charge.*No. A. 2083
P. A. D. 124Central Account and Audit Office,
Tiruvandrum, 29th July, 1905.**Circular.**

Now that the official year is coming to a close, the attention of Heads of Departments and offices is invited to the last sentence in para 3 of Financial Circular No. 5 dated 8-8-1904, regarding the remittance into the Treasury of the collections on the last working day of the year.

P. S. MOOTHOOKAROOPA PILLAI,

*Officer in Charge.**Central Account and Audit Office.*

No. 21. Financial.

Huzar Cutcherry,
Tiruvandrum, 1st August, 1905.**Circular.**

The Divisional Forest Officers and Taluk Treasury Officers are informed that Deposits of Contractors of the Forest Department which were hitherto refunded from the Treasuries on the requisition of the Conservator of Forests, may, hereafter, be refunded on the requisition of the Divisional Forest Officers concerned.

The responsibility of seeing that there are no liabilities against a contractor will rest personally with the Divisional Forest Officer who sends the requisition to the Treasury Officer for the refund.

P. S. MOOTHOOKAROOPA PILLAI,

*Secretary to Government,**Department of Finance and Accounts.*

Statement showing the Receipts under the Major Heads

Item No.	Revenue Heads.	Padmanabha- puram Division.		Trivandrum Division.	
		During the month.	Up to end of the month.	During the month.	Up to end of the month.
I	Land Revenue	40,790	4,20,085	28,197	3,33,784
II.	Salt	18,943	2,16,657	6,131	1,68,333
III.	Excise	23,625	3,15,902	19,144	1,71,377
IV.	Customs	5,545	71,732	383	3,946
V.	Marine ... ..	...	...	...	...
VI.	Cardamom ... ..	...	...	...	...
VII.	Forest ... ..	...	...	...	...
VIII.	Sundry	14,679	97,472	25,120	1,55,974
IX.	Registration	4,541	49,835	6,117	59,377
X A	Law and Justice, Courts of Law	232	38,163	1,250	78,867
X B.	Do. Jails ... ..	...	...	1,065	12,272
XI.	Palace ... ..	...	...	2	2
XII.	Elephant and Horse Establishments	26	304	31	2,771
XIII.	General Administration ... ..	...	...	...	...
XIV.	Stationery and Printing	5	159	26	4,265
XV.	Mint ... ..	...	...	4,301	10,319
XVI.	Police ... ..	...	...	102	1,754
XVII.	Education	1,138	12,025	9,503	44,937
XVIII.	Science, Arts and Minor Departments	...	...	1,322	21,360
XIX.	Medical and Sanitary Departments	4	150	147	1,353
XX.	Devaswam or Religious Institutions	1,741	7,236	225	5,635
XXI.	Orphanages or Charitable Institutions	2	13	...	2,152
XXII.	Military ... ..	...	...	11	2,152
XXIII.	Public Works Department	99	1,247	1,205	11,062
XXIV.	Superannuation Pensions ... ..	...	...	2	98
XXV.	Miscellaneous	295	6,121	964	19,111
XXVI.	Interest	128	824	259	2,211
XXVII.	Profit or Loss on investment of surplus	...	...	...	1,94,301
XXVIII.	Post Office or Unjel	836	8,861	1,750	17,352
XXIX.	Railways ... ..	...	...	...	...
XXX.	Irrigation and other reproductive works	...	...	...	...
XXXI.	Navigation. Canals ... ..	...	...	...	...
XXXII.	Mining ... ..	...	...	1,018	8,550
Total Revenue Heads		1,12,652	12,76,614	1,01,534	12,16,142
Debt Heads.					
1	Deposits &c	18,668	1,70,893	44,601	4,48,093
2	Advances	1,860	12,300	11,420	2,05,910
3	Loans ... ..	...	...	20	2,085
4	Remittances	84,317	5,96,995	2,61,840	39,21,024
5	Bills	10,607	46,062	1,10,552	8,45,479
6	Surplus Investments ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total Debt Heads		1,15,472	8,24,713	4,28,429	54,32,654
Grand Total—Receipts.....		2,28,124	21,01,327	5,32,963	66,08,781

Trivandrum,
3-8-05.

of account during and up to the end of Mithunom, 1080.

Quilon Division		Kottayam Division		Total of all Divisions		Item number	Remarks.
During the month	Up to end of the month	During the month	Up to end of the month	During the month	Up to end of the month		
90,911	7,93,119	66,682	5,79,109	2,30,560	31,17,039	I	
59,355	7,45,165	40,506	4,95,062	1,25,218	16,55,337	II	
63,641	9,15,695	26,001	2,91,159	1,32,127	16,34,432	III	
11,906	2,71,581	24,155	3,69,179	41,969	7,19,136	IV	
1,503	23,814			1,503	23,814	V	
		16,516	1,02,584	16,516	1,02,584	VI	
			39		39	VII	
44,692	2,53,983	27,248	1,56,628	1,11,745	7,10,902	VIII	
12,206	1,10,405	8,333	78,827	31,203	2,08,167	IX	
1,121	1,20,447	1,212	71,658	3,573	3,16,115	X A	
	8		27	1,086	12,397	X B	
			16		18	XI	
	1331		237	149	3,445	XII	
						XIII	
26	216	2	136	291	6,712	XIV	
				4,401	10,319	XV	
	181		604	102	3,650	XVI	
2,224	26,977	1,834	16,325	14,279	98,862	XVII	
	185		195	2,339	21,661	XVIII	
15	256	27	181	103	2,600	XIX	
1,628	5,424	9,553	16,218	5,530	50,526	XX	
	76	98	490	107	2,737	XXI	
				11	2,158	XXII	
431	17,507	266	1,530	1,000	34,271	XXIII	
	12		59	2	166	XXIV	
161	1,912	1,066	9,581	2,412	10,905	XXV	
87	2,954	503	706	675	6,812	XXVI	
					1,01,301	XXVII	
2,034	25,188	2,690	20,755	7,301	72,425	XXVIII	
						XXIX	
						XXX	
				1,918	8,560	XXXI	
						XXXII	
3,00,924	33,58,781	2,15,240	22,15,849	7,36,412	86,97,379	Total	
33,433	3,40,216	25,243	1,58,688	1,22,009	1,17,304	1	
6,001	56,902	1,357	27,860	34,784	3,14,813	2	
20	36			20	1,147	3	
1,51,887	15,73,863	40,647	3,86,601	5,57,531	61,50,387	4	
12,699	1,22,367	18,607	1,62,549	1,51,633	11,47,237	5	
	12		2,822		2,804	6	
2,07,800	20,93,998	1,61,361	6,91,723	8,54,232	90,23,073	Total	
5,08,764	54,52,779	3,42,791	29,07,562	15,92,674	1,51,04,017		

P. S. MOOTHOOKARUPA PILLAI,
OFFICER IN CHARGE,
Central Account and Audit Office.

Statement showing the Disbursements under Major

Item No.	Service Heads.	Padmanabhapuram Division.		Thiruvananthapuram Division.	
		During the month.	Up to end of the month.	During the month.	Up to end of the month.
1	Land Revenue	8,511	1,04,494	19,361	2,10,846
2	Salt	1,706	19,321	663	668
3	Excise	1,173	12,650	951	16,224
4	Customs	271	4,839	179	2,144
5	Marine	26	376	..	174
6	Gardamom .. .. .	..	..	..	130
7	Forest .. .. .	..	..	..	..
8	Stamp	105	936	876	10,207
9	Registration	1,342	14,917	5,793	38,310
10A	Law and Justice—Courts of Law	3,991	49,131	12,365	1,44,712
10B	Do Jails .. .. .	..	300	4,891	33,988
11	Palace	90	3,008	35,483	4,10,377
12	Elephant and Horse Establishments	50	564	8,620	97,800
13	General Administration	198	1,086	19,418	2,07,879
14	Stationery and Printing .. .. .	..	..	3,658	33,395
15	Mint .. .. .	..	..	2,361	8,975
16	Police	3,009	30,591	23,493	37,982
17	Education	7,114	68,601	21,469	2,21,312
18	Science, Arts and Minor Departments	698	8,332	11,555	91,029
19	Medical and Sanitary Do.	3,445	39,712	19,258	1,89,704
20	Devaswam or Religious Institutions	11,299	1,52,905	7,540	1,02,952
21	Ootupurams or Charitable Institutions	4,131	45,741	7,669	1,68,792
22	Military	359	3,852	14,437	1,79,924
23	Public Works Department	6,587	25,725	20,805	1,72,968
23½	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	79	1,857	73,698	8,07,355
24	Superannuation Pensions	1,400	12,568	7,335	80,966
25	Miscellaneous	2,511	5,577	1,136	13,167
26	Interest .. .. .	..	..	..	..
27	Profit or Loss on investment of surplus .. .. .	..	..	..	2,517
28	Post Office on Unjel	872	9,904	2,327	28,268
29	Railways .. .. .	..	..	..	1,40,204
30	Irrigation and other reproductive works .. .. .	..	..	..	..
31	Navigation Canals .. .. .	..	..	..	..
32	Mining .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Total Service Heads		58,995	6,17,251	3,23,215	35,52,629
Debt Heads .. .. .		..	..	..	..
1	Deposits	23,739	2,11,659	27,353	4,53,864
2	Advances	8,274	95,372	33,266	3,20,474
3	Loans .. .. .	..	..	..	..
4	Remittances	72,187	11,45,713	2,01,361	23,97,896
5	Bills	5,369	65,139	14,300	2,61,020
6	Surplus investments	150	150	473	1,110
Total Debt Heads		1,09,719	15,15,129	2,76,762	31,34,664
Grand Total Disbursements		1,68,714	21,35,410	6,00,007	69,87,293

Heads of Service during and up to the end of Mithunom, 1080.

Quilon Division.		Kottayam Division.		Total of all Divisions.		Rec No.	Remarks.
During the month.	Up to end of the month.	During the month.	Up to end of the month.	During the month.	Up to end of the month.		
16,711	2,10,484	17,439	1,69,221	61,995	6,95,145	1	
	561		4,226	2,374	24,776	2	
402	4,437	2,800	47,007	5,326	50,318	3	
913	8,002	1,168	12,702	2,531	27,867	4	
4,440	31,051		51	4,466	31,646	5	
		6,803	41,897	6,603	42,087	6	
						7	
321	3,119	150	1,859	1,182	16,121	8	
2,574	27,019	5,699	12,431	9,368	99,727	9	
11,683	1,18,401	7,233	73,629	35,262	3,55,875	10 A	
1,202	6,000		19	6,093	40,318	10 B	
50	3,826	10	1,263	35,036	4,68,376	11	
226	1,869	585	3,501	9,481	1,03,734	12	
211	2,048	2,513	3,941	22,398	2,14,964	13	
17	22		155	3,673	31,072	14	
				2,861	8,977	15	
5,634	56,469	5,425	51,016	37,561	2,26,058	16	
15,889	1,45,130	10,929	95,230	55,401	5,50,273	17	
1,202	11,809	191	3,171	13,644	1,10,841	18	
7,155	72,439	6,488	58,087	36,546	3,59,942	19	
11,975	1,56,926	6,354	99,170	37,165	6,11,853	20	
3,169	43,077	5,354	29,752	20,327	2,87,362	21	
579	5,854		256	15,565	1,64,886	22	
4,521	41,124	8,657	34,267	49,598	2,77,884	23	
						24	
5,735	55,692	2,665	55,326	52,177	9,00,280	25	
1,904	22,610	2,404	17,423	13,045	1,33,609	26	
1,102	28,146	813	3,257	5,594	60,447	27	
						28	
305	432		450	305	3,599	29	
2,367	28,591	2,405	23,555	7,971	90,316	30	
					1,40,204	31	
						32	
1,00,272	10,95,224	91,965	8,36,637	5,74,477	61,01,791	Total	
24,600	3,51,908	20,038	1,71,577	95,720	12,22,538	1	
23,773	4,30,859	26,512	1,13,273	92,155	9,79,937	2	
						3	
3,52,921	30,62,939	1,70,238	17,31,105	7,96,707	82,58,059	4	
1,11,177	8,17,559	9,760	51,929	1,40,613	12,23,603	5	
222	247	26	152	870	1,950	6	
5,12,693	46,96,908	2,26,903	21,18,195	11,26,077	1,17,67,296	Total	
6,12,355	57,92,132	3,18,868	29,54,832	17,00,574	1,58,69,667		

P. S. MOOTHOOKARUTTA PILLAI,
OFFICER IN CHARGE,
Central Account and Audit Office.

FINANCIAL No 26.

CIRCULAR.

As it has been ordered that Opium and Ganja shall be stocked and sold only at Government Treasuries and only to licensed vendors, the Officers in charge of these Treasuries shall be held responsible for such stocking and sale, for maintaining sufficient stock at all times and replenishing it as often as necessary by timely tenders being made on the Department of Excise Customs and Marine and for accounting for the same.

2. Opium and Ganja shall be supplied to the Treasuries in chests duly secured and sealed. Opium shall be issued only in whole balls and the chests that remained longest in the Treasury should first be opened for issue before the later arrivals are taken up. The balance in an opened chest should be allowed to remain in the same chest buried in the same packing. Opium and Ganja should not be placed in the same box but in different boxes as they are received from the Excise Office.

3. The selling price fixed by Government for issue to license-holders is Rs. 16 for Opium and Rs. 4 for Ganja per lb. of 10 Tolas. The Peravagai Office has supplied each Taluk Treasury with a scale and weights which should be used for weighing.

4. A Day Book in the accompanying form should be maintained at each Treasury and a monthly return compiled therefrom should be submitted to the Central Account and Audit Officer on the 1st of each Malabar month showing the transactions of the previous month.

5. Treasury Officers should see that there is no delay whatever in the issue of Opium and Ganja and in granting receipts to shop-keepers for price paid. Any remissness in this respect brought to the notice of Government will be very severely dealt with.

6. The Taluks have been supplied with Account and Permit Books for issue to shopkeepers. Government have priced each of these books at Chs. 2. A separate return for the sale proceeds of these books should also be submitted to the Central Account and Audit Office monthly with the return referred to in para 4 above.

DAY BOOK OF SALES

Opium and Ganja.

Treasury.

Date.	Description and name of shop and shopkeeper	Opium lbs.	Ganja lbs.	Remarks.
Avany 1st	<i>Specimen Entry.</i>			
	Balance on hand			
	Received from Treasury			
	Total			
	Total sales for the day			
	Balance			

7th August 1905.

P. S. MOOTHOOKAROOPIA PILLAI.
Secretary to Government in the Department
of Finance and Accounts.

Regulation III of 1080.

A Regulation to prevent loss to Government by the default or misconduct of Public Accountants, passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 28th July 1905 corresponding with the 13th Karkadagom 1080, under section 17 of Regulation V of 1073.

Whereas it is expedient to prevent loss to Government by the default or misconduct of Public Accountants; We are pleased to enact as follows:—

1. Every person is a "Public Accountant" within the meaning of this Regulation who, by reason of being employed in the service of Our Government, is entrusted with the receipt, custody or control of any moneys or securities for money, documents, or other property belonging to Government or who, in his capacity as a Government servant, is entrusted with the receipt, custody or control of any moneys or securities for money, documents or other property belonging to any person or persons or to any institution.

Public Accountant defined.

2. Whenever it appears to a Division Peishkar or other Head of a Department in which a Public Accountant is or was serving that Our Government have a claim on such Public Accountant for moneys, securities for money, documents or other property, he shall draw up a statement of the particulars of the said claim, and, if he is not a Division Peishkar, may send the statement to the Division Peishkar in whose jurisdiction such Accountant is or was employed.

Statement of particulars of claim to be drawn up by Division Peishkar or other Head of Department.

The Division Peishkar when he has himself recorded a statement as aforesaid may, and on receipt of such statement from any other Head of a Department shall, by writing under his official seal and signature, require the moneys, securities for money, documents or other property, to be delivered either immediately to the person bearing the said writing or to such other person on such date and at such place as the writing may specify. Such notice of demand may be served on the Public Accountant in the same manner as a summons is served on a defendant under the Civil Procedure Code.

Demand by Division Peishkar to be in writing.

Form of service of demand.

Enquiry and
decision by
Division
Peishkar.

If the said Public Accountant does not satisfy the demand but appears and objects to the claim wholly or in part, the Division Peishkar shall enquire into the objection and record a decision.

Realization
of money and
recovery of the
claims, etc.,
from Public
Accountant.

3. If the Public Accountant does not object to the claim and does not satisfy the demand, or if, after the Division Peishkar has enquired into his objection and passed a decision that there is a claim against him, he does not satisfy the claim as set forth in such decision, the Division Peishkar may, either by himself or through the Division Peishkar in whose jurisdiction such Public Accountant resides or owns property, take proceedings to realise the moneys or value of property due by such Public Accountant in the same manner as arrears of land revenue, and for the purpose of recovering securities for money, documents or other property, may issue a search-warrant and exercise all such powers with respect thereto as may be lawfully exercised by a Magistrate under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Arrest and
confinement
of Public
Accountant.

4. Whenever the moneys, securities for money, documents or other property due from such Public Accountant cannot be realised or recovered as aforesaid and the Division Peishkar shall have reason to believe that the Public Accountant is wilfully withholding payment of the sums due or production of the securities for money, documents or other property, or has been guilty of fraudulent conduct in order to evade realization or recovery of the same, it shall be lawful for the Division Peishkar to cause the arrest and imprisonment of the Public Accountant in the Civil Jail till he discharges the sums or delivers up the securities for money, documents or other property demanded from him.

Limit of con-
finement.

Provided that no person shall be detained in confinement under this section for a longer period than one calendar month.

Seizure and
attachment of
property of
Public Ac-
countant.

5. Whenever a Division Peishkar acting under para 2 of section 2 has reason to believe that there is an attempt to conceal, destroy, or otherwise dispose of any securities for money, documents or other property whatsoever liable to attachment or seizure under section 3, or to defeat any proceedings under this Regulation, he may, after recording his reasons, issue, pending the result of any inquiry under section 2, a warrant for the immediate seizure of any securities for money, documents or other property due from the Public Accountant concerned, or for the immediate attachment of the movable and immovable property of such Public Accountant.

towards the realization of any sums which may appear to be due from him.

Provided that no such seizure or attachment shall take place or continue if the Public Accountant satisfies the claim as set forth in a statement of particulars of claim which shall always accompany the warrant, or gives sufficient security therefor.

No seizure or attachment of Public Accountant's office shall be made without security.

6. Nothing in this Regulation shall be held to prevent any parties deeming themselves aggrieved by any order passed or proceedings taken under this Regulation from suing the Government in the Civil Courts.

Saving of rights to sue.

Provided that such suits shall be preferred within six months from the time at which the cause of action arose.

Limitation.

SIGN MANUAL.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, the following Rules are passed under Section 2 of Regulation VI of 1079, for the punishment of crime in the Nayar Brigade:—

V. P. MADHAVA RAO,
Deewan.

Huzur Cutcherry, }
Trivandrum, }
23th October, 1904. }

The following Standing Orders for the Punishment of Crime in the Nayar Brigade are made under section 2 of Regulation VI of 1873 in supersession of Rules and Articles for the better Government of the Troops in the service of His Highness Sree Padmanabha Dasser Vunjee Baula Martanda Varma Coolashaghara Knaeda Pithoo Minmay Sooltan Maha Raj Rajah Bhugioda Rama Rajah Bahadoor Shum Sheer Jung, Maha Rajah of Travancore, made out and approved of at Travandrum on the seventeenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty seven, and the Standing Orders, Nayar Brigade dated 1876, pages 60 to 61—parts 1 to 10.

PRELIMINARY.

1 These Standing Orders shall not apply to:—

(a) Any European British Officer holding the Commission of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

(b) Any European British Non-Commissioned Officer of His Majesty the King-Emperor's Army who may for the time being be employed in the Nayar Brigade.

I—DEFINITIONS.

2 The following are Military Offences:—

(1) **Mutiny** is the act of two or more soldiers or followers who join together to resist or disobey lawful authority.

(2) **Violence to Superiors**.—Any soldier or follower who strikes, pushes, or threatens to strike or injure any Officer or Non-Commissioned Officer of superior rank to himself, whether on or off duty, is guilty of this offence.

(3) **Insubordination** is wilful disobedience or word or deed of any lawful command given by a superior in the execution of his duty or insolence to the same.

(4) **Disobedience** is the non-compliance with any lawful command given by a superior Officer (i.e. Officer or Non-Commissioned Officer).

(5) **Desertion** is absence without leave *with the intention of not returning*. A soldier absent without leave for two months will be considered a deserter unless his absence can be satisfactorily accounted for.

(6) **Sentry sleeping on or quitting his post**—A soldier quits his post when he leaves it without being properly relieved.

(7) **Abandoning garrison or post** is the quitting or giving up by any officer or soldier of a garrison, post, or guard committed to his charge, or which it is his duty to defend.

(8) **Betraying watchword**—A soldier who makes known the watchword or countersign to any person not entitled to receive it is guilty of this offence.

(9) **Creating false alarm** is the spreading of a report by word or letter calculated to cause false alarm, or intentionally doing some act which will cause a false alarm.

(10) **Assaulting persons bringing provisions** is the using of force against or assaulting any person bringing in provisions or other necessaries to the camp.

(11) **Striking or forcing a sentry**—Anybody wilfully doing so as to prevent which a sentry has been posted forces that sentry, and thus becomes guilty of this offence.

(12) **Unbecoming behaviour in an Officer** is the commission of any offence derogatory to the rank and position of an Officer, and calculated to lower him in the eyes of his men.

(13) **Absence without leave**—A soldier is guilty of this offence who leaves his regiment without permission or who overstays leave granted to him without a sufficient cause.

(14) **Releasing prisoner** is without proper authority releasing a prisoner placed under his charge, or allowing him to escape.

(15) **Drunkenness on duty** is intoxication with spirits or drugs when employed for any duty, or on parade or the line of march.

(N. B. The line of march is the distance between the station of departure and that of destination.)

(16) **Breaking arrest** is the leaving of quarters, place of confinement, or lines without permission when under arrest, in confinement, or under punishment.

(17) **Striking subordinate** is the ill-treating of any soldier or camp-follower junior in rank or position.

(18) **Extortion** is the demanding of money, goods, or position by threatening exposure, punishment, &c., or by holding out hopes of advancement or gain.

(19) **Defiling place of worship** is intentionally doing an act in connection with a place of worship calculated to wound the feelings of those who are in the habit of using that or similar places for the purposes of religion.

(20) **Injuring or making away with arms, clothing or equipment** is wilfully, or through neglect, injuring, losing, concealing, removing, selling, or delivering to any unauthorized person the horse, arms, clothing or equipment entrusted to the care of a soldier.

(21) **Embezzlement** is dishonestly misappropriating or converting to his own use money, provisions, forage, arms, equipment, or military stores of any kind entrusted to the charge of an officer or soldier; or dishonestly using, or disposing of such property, or dishonestly receiving or retaining any such property, knowing or having reason to believe it had been dishonestly misappropriated or converted.

(22) **Destroying Government property** is the wilful injuring or destroying of property belonging to the State, or to the Government of India.

(23) **Giving false evidence** is, after being duly sworn, or affirmed, making a false statement, knowing or believing it to be false, before a Court-Martial or other Military Court competent to administer an oath or affirmation.

(24) **Mahugering** is feigning, producing, or aggravating illness or intentionally delaying work.

(25) **Wilfully causing hurt** is the intentional injuring by a soldier or follower of himself or other person with intent to render himself or other person unfit for the service.

(26) **Theft** is the taking of an article which does not belong to the taker, without lawful justification.

(27) **Making false returns** is knowingly furnishing a false return or report, or, through design or culpable neglect, omitting or refusing to send or make a return or report.

(28) **Other fraudulent offences** are such other acts as are done with intent to defraud, or cause wrongful loss to one person or wrongful gain to another.

(29) **Harbouring deserter** is knowingly concealing a deserter, or knowing where he is located, not giving information thereof to his Commanding Officer.

(30) **Failure to rejoin** is when a soldier or follower on leave of absence having received information from proper authority that his regiment or corps has been ordered on service, failing, without sufficient cause, to rejoin without delay.

(31) **Failure to attend parade** is without sufficient cause failing to appear, at the fixed time, at the parade, or place appointed for exercise or duty.

(32) **Taking bribes** is directly or indirectly receiving, accepting, or obtaining, or agreeing to accept or obtain, for one-

self or some other person, any gratification as a motive or reward for procuring the enlistment, leave, promotion, appointment, &c of any person in the service.

(33) **Habitual drunkenness** is intoxication more than four times in three months.

(34) **Contempt of Court** is the intentional offering of any insult to a Court-Martial, or causing interruption or disturbance to a Court-Martial, or using menacing word, sign, or gesture in the presence of a Court-Martial.

(35) **Offences against Courts-Martial** are intentionally omitting to attend when duly summoned, prevaricating, refusing to take an oath, or to make affirmation, refusing to answer a question, refusing or neglecting to produce or give up any book or document ordered by the Court to be produced or given up.

(36) **Cruelty or Indecency** is the committing of any offence of a cruel or indecent or unnatural kind, or attempting any such offence, or doing any act towards its commission.

(37) **Enlisting a deserter** is enlisting a person, knowing or having reason to believe that he is a deserter.

(38) **Quitting parade or line of march** is the doing so without sufficient cause, or without leave from a superior Officer.

(39) **Appearing armed in camp** is appearing, when off duty, without proper authority, in or about camp, or encampments or in or near any hazard, or town, carrying a sword, bludgeon, or other offensive weapon.

(40) **Writing anonymous letters** is the writing, or causing to be written, any letter or document not bearing a signature with a view to injuring the person or persons written about.

(41) **Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline** is being guilty of any act or omission considered prejudicial to good order and military discipline which a Court-Martial can try (i.e. military offences not already specified).

(42) **Abetment** is either directly or indirectly aiding in the actual commission of a crime.

(43) **Making wilfully false answer on enlistment.**

27 (44) **Commandant** shall mean the Officer entrusted for the time being with the Command of the Nayar Brigade.

II—DISCIPLINE

3. The Commandant is authorised, to award the following punishments, but only for such offences as are not deemed of a sufficiently serious nature to be brought under the cognizance of a Court-Martial.

(a) *To Officers:—*

- (1) Removal from the higher to the lower rate of class pay.
- (2) Prohibition of advancement to higher rate of class pay.
- (3) Removal from staff situation or acting appointment.
- (4) Reprimand.

In all cases falling under clauses (1), (2) and (3) above named, the Commandant shall submit a report of each such case dealt with to Government. Government may, on the receipt of such report, confirm, vary or set aside, the punishment awarded by the Commandant.

(b) *To Non-Commissioned Officers:—*

- (1) Imprisonment up to 28 days with or without hard labour and with or without solitary confinement not exceeding 7 days.

A non-commissioned officer awarded imprisonment will be considered *ipso facto* to have been reduced to the rank

- (2) Reduction to the rank or lower grade.
- (3) Loss of striding.
- (4) Removal from staff situation or acting appointment.
- (5) Reprimand.

Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers should not be reprimanded in the presence or hearing of subordinates, lest their authority be weakened and their self-respect lessened.

(c) *To Sepoys, Drummers, Kaffirs, Boyles and Pundamen:—*

- (1) Imprisonment up to 28 days with or without hard labour and with or without solitary confinement not exceeding 7 days.
- (2) Removal from acting or probationary appointment.
- (3) Dismissal.

and any of the punishments under Rule 7.

4. The imprisonment awarded under sub-clause (1) of clauses (b) and (c) of Rule 3 will be carried out in the Quarter Guard, Prisoner's room or the Solitary cells.

5. The imprisonment referred to in Rule 4 will carry with it deprivation of pay and allowances and the person undergoing it will be entitled to subsistence only, at the rate of four chukkrims per diem.

6. The Commandant is empowered to discharge summarily any person of whatever rank, who may have enlisted without declaring his previous service, whether in the British (Native) Army

in an Imperial Service Corps or in the Military Service of any State.

7. A Commanding Officer of a Battalion shall have power to award for offences which are not of a serious nature any of the following summary disciplinary punishments on any sepoy, drum-major, bugler, fifer, or bandman:—

(a) Confinement to lines for any term not exceeding 15 days. Every award of such confinement shall carry with it a sentence of punishment drill for seven days to be carried out in marching order but not to exceed two hours a day and one hour at a time in addition to ordinary parades and drills.

(b) Extra grants and duties not exceeding three times

(c) Stoppages of all leave during the ensuing 6 months

8. The following punishments may be awarded to Half-pay Boys —

	By Comd. to date.	By Staff Order	Remarks
Extra drill	15 days	5 days	Exceeds in addition to the ordinary 4-10, or substitutes a day's punishment.
Confinement to Barracks	15 days	5 days	Exceeds all duties and duties in the day and punishment drill without pick but not more than twice a day.

9. No punishment once awarded under Rule 7 shall be increased or reduced except with the sanction of the Commandant.

10. A Commanding Officer of a Battalion on receiving a complaint or coming to the knowledge of circumstances tending to incriminate an Officer will, if he is satisfied by inquiry that it will be necessary to proceed with the case, place him under arrest and at once report the case to the Commandant.

11. An Officer placed under arrest shall not be released from arrest without the sanction of the Commandant.

12. When a Non-Commissioned Officer is required to be placed under restraint he shall be confined to the Barracks of his Battalion but not under sentry unless when the nature of the charge against him may in the opinion of the Officer commanding the Battalion render it necessary for the greater security of his person to lodge him in the Barrack guard.

13. When a sepoy commits an offence he will either be confined in the guard room or restricted to Barracks as may be advisable.

14. Company officers and Section Commanders will be present when a prisoner is brought before the Battalion Commanding

Officer, and the man's Short Roll will be produced by the Company Officer in order that his previous character may be ascertained.

15. When a prisoner is brought before the Commandant, his Battalion Commanding Officer will always be present in addition to those mentioned in Rule 14.

16. When an accusation is made against any Officer or Non-Commissioned Officer or sepoy, &c. or when any serious charge is preferred against, or any serious crime committed by them, the Commanding Officer is to immediately investigate the case, and when the investigation is completed he will either dispose of it or report the case for disposal by the Commandant.

17. Not more than 18 hours (Sunday and the weekly holiday excepted) must be allowed to elapse between the receipt of a report and the investigation of the case by the Battalion Commanding Officer.

18. All awards of punishments will be first entered in the general Defaulters book and then copied into the men's Short Rolls. In recording punishments in the Order and Defaulter books the terms used in the scale and none other are to be employed.

19. All punishments constituting men Brigade Defaulters &c. any of the punishments under Rule 3 are to be notified in Brigade Orders with the letters B D added in order that the requisite entries may be made in the Regimental Defaulter book.

20. When the Commandant considers that culprits brought up before him should not be made Brigade Defaulters, he will generally direct the Battalion Officer to award such punishment within his power as he may think fit, but should the Commandant himself order a punishment of less severity than would constitute the man a Brigade Defaulter, he will do so in Brigade Orders and at the same time direct the letters C D to be added in order that it be recorded in the Battalion or Company Defaulter book only.

21. The Commandant may if he considers it desirable and necessary, authorize any Commissioned Officer of whatever rank, who may be in command of a detached party or outpost to award any or all of the disciplinary punishments which the Commanding Officer of a Battalion may himself award. The Commandant shall report such authorization to Government.

22. An officer whose conviction by a Court-Martial has been duly confirmed or who has been convicted by a Civil Court exercising criminal jurisdiction shall be removed to the lowest rate of pay of his rank (should he be in possession of a higher rate) from the date of the sentence of the Court-Martial or Civil Court, in any case where the sentence is not dismissal or does not involve dismissal from the service. The rank and precedence of decorated Officers is not affected by such punishment which applies only to their pay.

23. Persons undergoing imprisonment other than in solitary confinement by the award of the Commandant are to be put to Punishment drill and will in addition thereto be employed for not less than two and not exceeding six hours daily in cleaning accoutrements in an such labour as cleaning and levelling the Parade ground in any spare work under such supervision as the Commandant may consider necessary.

24. Prisoners whether sentenced to solitary confinement or otherwise will as far as possible be subjected to separate confinement during the hours they are not at Punishment drill or fatigue duties but they will as a rule be aggregated together while so employed. Three or more may be imprisoned together in case of necessity but two prisoners should never be locked up together.

25. Prisoners previous to being placed in confinement are to be carefully examined in order to ascertain that they have nothing of an objectionable nature secreted about them.

26. A copy of the following Rules in the Vernacular will be hung up in the Guard room and in each cell. They will be read over to the prisoners on admission and once a week afterwards during their term of imprisonment.

(1) Prisoners undergoing solitary confinement are not to leave their cells except for purposes of nature or for such air and exercise as the Medical Officer may consider necessary for their health.

(2) Prisoners will be inspected by the Orderly Officer as well as by the Field Officer of the week, who will ascertain and report to the Commandant any reasonable complaints they may have.

(3) The Medical Officer or a medical subordinate will visit all prisoners daily. If a prisoner reports himself sick he will be taken to Hospital under escort and if admitted a sentry will be posted over him.

(4) No persons are permitted to visit prisoners except Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers on duty.

(5) Prisoners will not be allowed to converse with any man during their exercise, drill or fatigue duty.

(6) Facilities for washing daily and for periodical change of clothes are to be granted to all prisoners.

(7) The place of confinement of prisoners is to be swept out daily. The Non-Commissioned Officer of the guard will be responsible that this is done.

(8) Prisoners are on no account to be struck or ill treated nor should insulting or abusive language be used to them.

(9) Prisoners will not be allowed charpoyas but they may have a durry and a blanket which will, unless the Medical Officer

otherwise recommends, be removed between Reveille and Retreat, and will be exposed to the air during dry weather.

(10) Prisoners will not be allowed to cook their own food which must be brought to them ready prepared

(11) The use of tobacco and opium (except when the latter may be prescribed by the Medical Officer) as well as of spirituous or other liquors by a prisoner, is strictly forbidden.

(12) A sentry will always be posted over the cells when occupied

(13) Punishment drill is to be carried out in marching order and by a Non-Commissioned Officer to be detailed under Battalion arrangement for the duty. It should never exceed two hours daily nor one hour at a time in addition to ordinary parades and drills.

(14) Solitary cells are only to be opened twice daily in the presence of the Non-Commissioned Officer on duty at the Barrack guard in order to admit of their being cleaned; the prisoner is then to have his supply of food given to him.

(15) One cell only is to be opened at a time for the above purpose.

(16) The keys of the cells are to be kept in the Barrack guard under the custody of the Non-Commissioned Officer in command of the guard

(17) Except on the occasions specified in para 14 solitary cells are not to be opened, and the time allowed will be half an hour at each time, viz., from 8 A. M. and in the evening from half past 5 o'clock.

27. Persons sentenced by the Civil authorities for an offence

(1) to a fine of or exceeding Rs. 5,

(2) or to imprisonment either with or without hard labour for a period of or over 7 days, will be considered Brig: de Defaulters. Any person so sentenced to a punishment involving imprisonment of either above descriptions for 3 months or over or to a sentence of whipping will be struck off the strength of the Brigade.

28 Any person who shall have been absent without leave for a period of 60 days shall unless his absence be satisfactorily accounted for, be struck off the strength of the Brigade as a deserter and shall also be liable if he subsequently surrenders or is apprehended to be tried by Court-Martial for desertion. If leave has been granted to any person and he deserts, the date of desertion (in the charge) will be that on which the leave expires.

III. COURTS-MARTIAL.

(a) General

29. Courts-martial will only be resorted to in case of serious offences or when it is found that milder measures have not had the desired effect, or when it is thought desirable in the interests of discipline that an example should be made.

30. When a case has been remanded for trial by Court-Martial no witness is to be allowed to leave the station except in case of severe sickness or public emergency. The death or absence of any material witness is to be immediately reported to the Commandant.

31. An officer employed on Court-Martial duty is not to be allowed to leave the station until the sentence of the Court-Martial is confirmed and the Court dissolved, except with the special sanction of the Commandant.

32. A prisoner ordered for trial by Court-Martial must have the charge or charges on which he is to be tried read over and carefully explained to him at least 24 hours before the trial commences and he will at the same time be called upon to give the names of the witnesses whom he desires to be called in his defence.

33. No person shall be tried by Court-Martial on a charge of which he has already been acquitted or convicted by a civil court or Court-Martial.

34. No person will be tried or punished by a Court-Martial for any military offence after the expiration of three years from the date of the commission of that offence unless the offender by reason of absence or of some other manifest impediment could not be arrested or confined or brought to trial within that period in which case he will be liable to trial at any time not exceeding two years after such impediment shall have ceased.

35. When being tried by Court-Martial an Officer or a Non-Commissioned Officer should be placed under the custody of an officer or a Non-Commissioned Officer of equal or superior rank.

36. Any person subject to these Rules who commits any offence punishable otherwise than under these Rules is to be delivered over to the civil authorities to be proceeded against according to law.

37. No person subject to these Rules shall so long as he belongs to the Niyu Brigade be liable to be arrested for debt under any process issued by or by the authority of any civil or revenue court or revenue officer.

38. Neither shall the arms, clothes, equipment, accoutrements, regimental necessaries of any person subject to these Rules

be seized nor shall the pay and allowances of any such person or any part thereof be attached by direction of any civil or revenue court or revenue officer in satisfaction of any decree or order enforceable against him.

39. No member of a Court-Martial, Interpreter or Superintending officer, no party to any proceeding before a Court-Martial or his legal adviser or agent and no witness summoned to attend a Court-Martial shall while proceeding to, attending or returning from a Court-Martial be liable to arrest under a Civil or revenue process. If any such person is so arrested he may be discharged by order of the Court-Martial.

40. When any person deserts, the Commandant shall give written notice to the Police and they shall thereupon take steps for the apprehension of the deserter and deliver him when apprehended to military custody.

41. On the written application of the Commandant the Police shall aid in the apprehension and delivery to military custody of any person accused of any military offence.

(b) Procedure.

42. Trial by Court-Martial may be carried on at any time without restriction.

43. A Court-Martial will be convened by the Commandant by whom the proceedings will be conducted except in the case of officers when the proceedings of the Court-Martial will be submitted to the Dewan for confirmation by His Highness the Maha Rajah.

44. A Court-Martial shall consist of not less than five officers unless that number, due regard being had to the public service, is not available, in which case, the Court may consist of not less than three officers.

45. An Interpreter shall be appointed to every Court-Martial but he will not be a member of the court nor will he have a vote on any matter.

46. An officer will be appointed to act as prosecutor. It is his duty to see that all witnesses are present and that those for the prosecution give evidence bearing on the case, also that all documents required in the case are laid before the Court.

47. A European officer called the Superintending Officer shall be appointed by the Commandant to superintend and record the proceedings (vide Appendix 2) at every Court-Martial. Should no European Officer be available to superintend the proceedings the Commandant shall report the same to Government with a request that Government appoint a fit and proper officer to superintend the proceedings, and to enable the Court-Martial to proceed.

48. All witnesses who appear before a Court-Martial must be examined in the presence of all the members of the Court-Martial and of the accused.

49. The law of evidence for the time being in force in Travancore shall apply to all trials before Court-Martial subject to such modifications and additional rules of evidence as Government may direct.

50. A witness may be examined by the person calling him, cross-examined by the opposite party and re-examined by the person calling him on matters raised by the cross-examination.

51. Witnesses are to be called before the Court separately and must be examined separately. During the examination of a witness no other witness may be present in or within the hearing of the Court.

52. Every decision of a Court-Martial must be passed by a majority of votes. If the votes are equal as to either finding or sentence the decision shall be in favour of the prisoner. In all other matters other than finding or sentence the President shall have a casting vote.

53. Except in the following cases no prisoner can be convicted of an offence other than the offence or offences mentioned in the charge sheet.

A person charged with may be found guilty of

(1) Desertion (1) Attempting to desert or absence without leave.

(2) Attempting to desert. (2) Desertion or absence without leave.

(3) Theft or dishonest misappropriation or criminal breach of trust or dishonestly receiving or retaining stolen property. (3) Any one of those offences.

(4) An offence committed under circumstances involving a higher degree of punishment. (4) The same offence under circumstances involving a less degree of punishment.

54. Whether the Prisoner pleads "guilty" or "not guilty" or whatever the plea may be the Court-Martial must always take evidence regarding the charge preferred against him.

55. At a trial by Court-Martial as soon as the court is assembled and the Interpreter has been sworn, the names of the President and members shall be read over in the presence of the prisoner, each one answering to his name. The prisoner (vide appendix 2) shall then be asked whether he objects to be tried by any of the officers composing the Court. If any objection is made, the prisoner's objection and the explanation of the officer concerned shall be

heard and recorded and the Court will then in the absence of the challenged officer and the prisoner decide the objection. If the objection is allowed the officer objected to shall forthwith retire and take no further part in the proceedings and the vacancy shall be forthwith filled by one of the officers in waiting. If there is no officer in waiting available the Court will adjourn and report the case to the Commandant who will appoint another officer as member. If the objection is not found valid the Court will proceed with the trial of the prisoner. Members of a Court-Martial will take their places in court in seniority, the senior sitting as President.

56. On a vote being taken the President will call on the junior to give his vote first, and then in rotation to the senior member, the President himself voting last.

57. The Interpreter or Superintending Officer shall then administer to the President and each member of the Court an affirmation or oath in the form given in Appendix 5 after which the Superintending Officer will take oath without its being administered to him by any one in the form given in appendix 5.

58. Every person giving evidence at a Court-Martial shall before being examined be duly sworn or affirmed in such of the forms given in Appendix 5 as may be appropriate.

59. On any deliberation among the members of the Court it may be cleared of all other persons.

60. When more trials than one are held by the same Court-Martial every officer of the court and every witness in each and every such trial shall make a fresh oath or affirmation.

61. The proceedings of every Court-Martial shall after being signed by the President and members be sent by the Superintending Officer in a sealed cover to the Commandant for confirmation. In all cases requiring confirmation by His Highness the Maha Rajah the Commandant will submit the proceedings to the Dewan for submission to His Highness with an expression of his own opinion thereon. No finding or sentence is valid until confirmed.

62. The confirming authority may or may not confirm the finding or sentence of a Court-Martial or may mitigate or remit the punishment awarded or commute that punishment to any less punishment to which the offender might have been sentenced by the Court or may order the Court-Martial to re-assemble to reconsider or revise their finding or sentence or both. For this purpose a Court-Martial may only be once re-assembled.

63. Whenever a sentence of imprisonment is awarded by a Court-Martial to an offender already under sentence of imprisonment for a limited term, the Court may award imprisonment to commence on the expiration of such previous sentence notwithstanding.

ing that the aggregate of the terms of imprisonment may exceed the limit available for any particular offence.

64. When a Court-Martial re-assembles to reconsider or to revise its finding in sentence or both it may take additional evidence.

65. A Court-Martial when thus re-assembled must consist of the same officers as originally served on it. If any of these are unavoidably absent the fact and cause thereof are to be entered in the proceedings, and the Court shall proceed with the revision, provided it still consists of the smallest legal number of officers of which the Court is required to consist.

66. If the sentence of a Court-Martial is informally expressed the confirming authority in confirming the sentence may vary the term so that it shall be properly expressed and if the punishment awarded is in excess of the punishment authorized may vary the sentence so that the punishment is not in excess of the punishment authorized by these rules and may confirm the finding and sentence as so varied.

67. If any person not subject to these rules intentionally or willfully commits any contempt of or any offence against a Court-Martial, the Court-Martial may take cognizance of the case and proceed under the 1st para of Section 450 of the Travancore Criminal Procedure Code.

68. The Commandant may by summons under his hand require the attendance before a Court-Martial at a time and place to be mentioned in the summons of any person not subject to these Rules, either to give evidence or to produce any document or thing.

(For form of summons see Appendix 4).

69. A Court-Martial shall be dissolved if

(1) after the commencement of the trial it falls short or below the minimum number of officers of which it is required to consist,

(2) on account of the illness of the prisoner, before the finding, or for any other reason it is found impossible to continue the trial.

70. When a Court-Martial is so dissolved the prisoner may be tried again.

(C). *Punishments*

71. When any person subject to these Rules has been sentenced to imprisonment for a period of three months or over he shall be sent, together with a warrant of commitment (vide Appendix 3) signed by the Commandant, to the officer in charge of the nearest Jail and such officer shall receive the Prisoner into his custody and inflict on him the sentence.

72. Any Officer in charge of a Jail on receiving a notification under the hand of the Deputy or Commandant, that the sentence under which any person subject to these Rules imprisoned in such Jail has been annulled or remitted or that such person has been pardoned, shall, on the authority of such notification, immediately release him or return him to military custody.

73. The proceedings of all Courts-Martial confirmed by the Commandant shall as soon as so confirmed be forwarded to Government and they may for reasons based on the merits of the case but not on any merely technical grounds either reduce the punishment or set aside the proceedings.

74. The following offences are punishable with imprisonment either rigorous (i. e., with hard labour) or simple, and with or without solitary confinement, for a term which may extend to 14 years or such less punishment as a Court-Martial may award:—

- Mutiny.
- Violence to superior officer.
- Insubordination.
- Betraying watchword or countersign.
- Abandoning post.
- Wilfully creating false alarm.

75. The following offences are punishable under these Rules with imprisonment either rigorous (i. e., with hard labour) or simple and with or without solitary confinement, for a term which may extend to two years or such less punishment as a Court-Martial may award:—

- Desertion or attempting to desert.
- Unbecoming behaviour in an officer.
- Releasing prisoners.
- Assaulting persons bringing provisions.
- Striking or forcing a sentry.
- Defiling place of worship.
- Breaking arrest.
- Striking subordinate.
- Extortion.
- Giving false evidence.
- Malingering.
- Wilfully causing hurt.
- Theft.
- Making false returns.
- Other fraudulent offences.

Cruelty or indecency.
 Attempting to commit suicide.
 Taking bribes.
 Embezzlement.
 Destruction of Government property.
 Writing anonymous letters.
 Quitting guard, post, picket, or patrol without being regularly relieved or without leave.
 Refusing to superintend or assist in making any field work of any description when ordered to do so.
 Appearing armed in camp, lines or cantonments without proper authority.

76. The following offences are punishable with imprisonment either rigorous (i. e. with hard labour) or simple, and with or without solitary confinement, for a term which may extend to one year or such less punishment as a Court-Martial may award :—

Disobedience.
 Sentry sleeping on or quitting post.
 Absence without leave.
 Drunkenness on duty.
 Injuring or making away with arms, clothing or equipment.
 Harboring deserter.
 Failure to attend parade.
 Habitual drunkenness.
 Failure to rejoin.
 Contempt of and offences against Court-Martial.
 Enlisting a deserter.
 Quitting parade or line of march.
 Quitting guard or party without leave.
 Making wilfully false answer on enlistment.
 Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

77. The following are the punishments to which all persons subject to these Rules are liable on conviction by a Court-Martial

Officers.

(1) Imprisonment with or without hard labour and with or without solitary confinement.

(2) Dismissal.

- (3) Suspension,
- (4) Loss of standing
- (5) Reprimand or severe reprimand
- (6) Forfeiture of arrears of pay and allowances,
- (7) Stoppages

(On all offences,

- (1) Imprisonment with or without hard labour, and with or without solitary confinement
- (2) Dismissal
- (3) Reduction to a lower grade or to the ranks,
- (4) Forfeiture of arrears of pay and allowances
- (5) Stoppages

78. Dismissal from the service may be awarded in addition to any other sentence.

79. On conviction of any one of the following offences the accused shall be sentenced to dismissal from the service and to forfeiture of pay and allowances in addition to any other punishment awarded:

• *Drunkenness*

• *Destruction of Government property*

• *Giving false evidence.*

80. On conviction of any offender if the accused is sentenced to dismissal from the service or to any punishment involving dismissal he may further be sentenced to forfeit if the Court-Martial shall so direct, either any arrears of pay and allowances due to him or such portion thereof as may be required to make good any proved loss or damage arising out of his offence.

81. A Court-Martial may in addition to any punishment (except dismissal or a punishment involving dismissal) sentence any person to be put under stoppages until any loss or damage arising out of his offence be made good.

82. Any person who abets any offence punishable under these Rules may be punished with the punishment provided for such offence.

83. Sentences of imprisonment with rigorous imprisonment for three calendar months and over will be carried out in the civil Jail and will involve dismissal from the service.

84. Officers must be sentenced to dismissal, and non-commissioned officers to reduction to the ranks, before being sentenced to imprisonment.

85. Sentences of imprisonment with rigorous imprisonment for less than three months and all sentences of simple imprisonment will be carried out in military custody.

86. When solitary confinement forms part of a sentence of imprisonment it shall in no case exceed 14 days at a time with intervals between the periods of solitary confinement of not less duration than such periods.

87. When the imprisonment awarded exceeds 3 months the solitary confinement shall not exceed 7 days in any one month of the whole imprisonment awarded, with intervals between the periods of solitary confinement of not less duration than such periods.

88. Suspension from rank, pay and allowances must never exceed three months.

89. Loss of standing can only be inflicted in the rank held by the prisoner at the time of sentence. Thus a Jemadar can only be placed several places lower in or at the bottom of the list of Jemadars as the case may be.

90. Reprimand or severe reprimand will be communicated to the prisoner by the Commandant in the presence of all the officers of the Bungalow.

91. Reduction to the rank in a lower grade is only awardable in the case of non-commissioned officers.

92. Stoppages are only awardable as a punishment for a damage to or neglect of or wilful injury to or misappropriation of Government property and are recoverable at the rate $\frac{1}{2}$ of the monthly pay of the prisoner.

93. In all cases of the loss of arms or of ball ammunition the person or persons in whose charge they are, shall be tried by Court-Martial. It will not with this be deemed to prove that the responsibility for the loss does not rest with him.

94. For all arms or ball ammunition lost, the following will be charged to the prisoner or persons in fault and the Court-Martial shall sentence the prisoner to stoppages to these amounts in addition to any other punishment awarded.

For each smooth bore Snider musket ..	Rs. 44-14-9.
For each muzzle loading musket ..	Rs. 24-8
Ball ammunition double its actual value, viz.,	
S. B. Snider muskets per 100 ..	Rs. 9.
S. B. Muzzle loading ..	Rs. 3-15-4.

APPENDIX 1.

ILLUSTRATION OF A COMPLETE CHARGE SHEET

CHARGE SHEET

The prisoner *No 560 Sopy Krishna Pillai, 1st Battalion, Nayar Brigade, is charged with,

First charge —Disobeying the lawful command of his superior officer,

in that,

at Trivandrum on the 1st July 1903 he disobeyed the lawful command of his superior officer, Jemadar Gorimila Pillai of the same Battalion, to turn out for Commanding Officer's parade, by not turning out.

Second charge —Being grossly insubordinate to his superior in the execution of his office,

in that

at Trivandrum on the 1st July 1903, he said to his superior officer in the execution of his office, Jemadar Gorimila Pillai, of the same Battalion, "I will not go to the guard room by the order of such a one as you"

By order

Trivandrum,
5th July 1903

* The full description and full names of the prisoner are always to be entered

APPENDIX 2.

Form of Proceedings of a Court-Martial held under the Rules for the punishment of crime in the Nayar Brigade.

(To be written on one side of the paper only.)

Proceedings of a Court-martial held at . . . on the . . . day of . . . 19 . . . convened by order of . . . Commandant, Nayar Brigade, dated the . . . day of . . . 19 . . .

1 The whole of the Proceedings are to be written on foolscap with quarter margin, and in a fair and legible hand without crisscross or abbreviations excepting the usual ones A. M. and P. M. for ante meridiem and post meridiem. The pages and the questions are to be numbered, each in a consecutive series. The Superintending officer will record the Proceedings and have the custody of the record. The Proceedings are to be fastened together by a loop of twine, and folded lengthwise. When an erasure is necessary it should be initialed by the Superintending Officer.

Rank	President	Battalion
PROSECUTOR	PROSECUTOR	PROSECUTOR
Members		
PROSECUTOR	PROSECUTOR	PROSECUTOR
PROSECUTOR	PROSECUTOR	PROSECUTOR
PROSECUTOR	PROSECUTOR	PROSECUTOR
Superintending Officer.		
PROSECUTOR	PROSECUTOR	PROSECUTOR
Interpreter ²		
PROSECUTOR	PROSECUTOR	PROSECUTOR

At _____ o'clock (A. M. or P. M.) Trial of³ _____

_____ who is brought a prisoner before the Court.⁴

The Interpreter is duly sworn (in affirm⁵).

The orders convening and forming the Court are read, marked, signed by the Superintending Officer and attached to the Proceedings⁶.
_____ appears as Prosecutor and takes his place in Court.

The names of the Officers composing the court are read over in the hearing of the prisoner, and they severally answer to their names⁷.

Q. Do you object to be tried by any of the officers whose names you have heard read over?

A. _____

2 The Interpreter must be present in Court, closed or otherwise during the whole of the Proceedings⁸.

3 Here enter the full description of the prisoner as given in the heading to the Charge Sheet.

4 Except when the Court is closed, all Proceedings must take place in the presence of the prisoner.

5 All annexes other than exhibits (documentary evidence) are to be, if possible, on half sheets of foolscap and numbered with consecutive letters of the alphabet beginning with the letter A. All exhibits are to be marked with consecutive Arabic numerals beginning with the figure 1. Documents in the vernacular are to have translations attached to them and are to be marked and signed in the same way as the original vernacular documents.

6 Rank, name, and Battalion to be entered. No person is to be appointed unless absolutely necessary, to act as Prosecutor if he is a witness for the prosecution. If a Prosecutor is a witness for the prosecution, he must give his evidence as the first witness.

7 The Superintending Officer or Interpreter administers the affirmation to the Court.

Question by
Superintending
Officer to
Prisoner.

VARIATION I CHALLENGING OFFICERS

A. I object to

Q. Do you object to any other Officer? (This question is to be repeated until all objections are ascertained)

A.

Q. What is your objection to

A.

The prisoner in support of his objection then requests permission to call

. is called into Court and questioned by the Prisoner.

Q.

A.

. the officer challenged, makes the following reply and withdraws

The Court is closed to consider the objection.

Decision. The Court dismisses the objection.

The Court is reopened, and the above decision is made known to the prisoner.

. resumes his seat in Court and the trial is proceeded with.

Disposal. The Court allow the objection and (If there is no waiting member to take the place of the Officer who retires, the Court must adjourn)

The Court adjourns for the purpose of a fresh officer being appointed.

Fresh Officer. takes his place as an Officer of the Court (The optional challenge as above must be allowed the Prisoner in respect of each fresh officer.)

On the day of 19 the Court re-assembles, Re-assemble and the order appointing to serve on the Court is read, marked and entered in the Proceedings.

(The above procedure in respect of challenge must now be repeated with as again is the fresh officer.)

The Court, after the foregoing Proceedings is constituted as Final composition of Court.

PRESIDENT		
Rank	Name	Battalion
"	"	"
"	"	"
"	Members	"
"	"	"
"	"	"
"	"	"
"	"	"

The President and Members are duly affirmed.

The Superintending Officer is duly sworn.

(Instruction 1—All witnesses are now directed to withdraw from the Court.)

CHARGE SHEET.

Charge.

The Charge Sheet is laid before the Court, read, marked, and signed by the Superintending Officer, and attached to the Proceedings.

Arraignment.

The Prisoner is arraigned upon each charge in the above mentioned Charge Sheet.

Question to Prisoner.

Q. Are you guilty or not guilty of the (first) charge against you which you have heard read?

A. *Not guilty.*

(Instruction 2—Where there is more than one charge the foregoing question will be asked after each charge is read, the number of the charge being stated.)

Refusal to plead.

As the Prisoner does not plead intelligibly (or refuses to plead, or does not plead guilty) the Court enters a plea of not guilty.

(Instruction 3—A plea of "guilty" does not remove the necessity of evidence being adduced by the Prosecutor sufficient to explain clearly the facts of the offence charged.)

Prosecution.

(If the Prosecutor makes an address.) The Prosecutor reads the following address, which is marked, and signed by the Superintending Officer and attached to the Proceedings.

The Prosecutor proceeds to call witnesses.

First witness for prosecution.

Being duly sworn (or affirmed) is examined by the

Prosecutor.

8. When the President or a Member has been absent during any of the Proceedings he cannot take his place again on the Court.

9. The answer recorded must be guilty or not guilty and in no other word.

10. Rank, Name, and Battalion or other description to be entered and in the case of natives their religion in brackets.

11. The questions all through the Proceedings may be put orally by the Prosecutor, Prisoner, or Superintending Officer direct to the witnesses, and it is not necessary to record them unless the Court think fit or the Prosecutor or Prisoner desire it. The answers may be taken down in a narrative form, but in the first person always as nearly as possible in the words used; in any case where the Court, Prosecutor, Prisoner, or Superintending Officer consider it material, the words, including the vernacular, are to be recorded *verbatim*.

Witnesses are invariably to address their answers to the Court.

Cross-examined by Prisoner¹

Re-examined by Prosecutor

Examined by Superintending Officer

Examined by Court¹

His evidence is read over to witness

Witness withdraws

VALUATION 2.

The Prisoner declines to cross-examine this witness

The Court at the request of the Prisoner allow the cross-examination of this witness to be postponed¹

The Prisoner (or the Prosecutor) objects to the question just put

Q (By Court) State your objection.

A.

The Prosecutor (or Prisoner) in reply states

The Superintending Officer gives his opinion on the point of law involved, as follows —

The Court is closed to consider their decision

The Court is re-opened and the decision is announced as follows —

The witness, on his evidence being read over to him, makes the following explanation (or alteration)

Examined by the Prosecutor (Prisoner or Superintending Officer) as to the above explanation (or alteration).

The Prosecutor and Prisoner respectively decline to examine the witness as to his explanation (or alteration).

12. The Prisoner may be allowed to postpone his cross-examination to any time during the prosecution or defence, but should not be permitted to do so except for very urgent and sufficient reasons

13. The Court can put questions at any time, but it will generally be found more convenient to defer putting questions until the last.

Adjournment. At ~~ten~~ o'clock A. M. (or P. M.) the Court adjourns until ~~ten~~ o'clock A. M. (or P. M.) on the ~~next~~ second day of ~~January~~ 1900.

At ~~ten~~ o'clock A. M. (or P. M.) on the ~~next~~ second day of ~~January~~ 1900, the Court, composed of the same members as before, re-assembles pursuant to adjournment and the Superintendent, Officer, Prosecutor, and Prisoner being present in court the trial is proceeded with.

VERDICTS.

Re-assembly and adjournment. At ~~ten~~ o'clock A. M. (or P. M.) on the ~~next~~ second day of ~~January~~ 1900, the Court re-assembles pursuant to adjournment, and ~~the~~ the ~~Prisoner~~ Prisoner being ~~present~~ present the Court reports the result to the conveying Officer and adjourns until further orders for the number of Officers composing the Court being not less than the legal minimum the trial is proceeded with.)

Second witness for prosecution. (To be conducted in the same way as in the case of the first witness.)

Close of examination of witness for prosecution.

The examination of witnesses for prosecution is closed.

Q. (To Prisoner) Do you intend to call witnesses other than as to character in your defence?

A. No.

The prosecutor addresses the Court upon the evidence for the prosecution as follows:— (or hand in an address which is read, translated, marked, assigned by the Superintendent Officer and attached to the Proceedings).

Close of Prosecution Defence.

The prosecution is closed.

The prisoner being placed upon his defence calls the following witnesses to character:—

First witness to character.

~~Witness~~ Witness being duly sworn (or affirmed) is examined by the Prisoner.

14. A Court-Martial should ordinarily sit for 6 hours each day, but if during the day the Court from any cause, is reduced below the legal minimum, or if the Superintendent Officer or Prosecutor is absent from sickness or otherwise then the Court must adjourn, if necessary, *etc. etc.* The cause for any such adjournment is to be entered on the record.

15. If a medical certificate is put in, it should be read, marked with a letter and attached to the Proceedings.

16. The Prosecutor and also the Prisoner and Superintendent Officer should be granted a reasonable time to prepare his address, the Court adjourning for that purpose.

17. The address is to be recorded on the Proceedings and then translated to the Prisoner. The same course is to be pursued with all other oral addresses.

Cross-examined by prosecution

Re-examined by Prisoner

Examined by Court

(See Variation 2.)

Witness withdraws

VARIATION 4.

The Prosecutor declines to cross-examine this witness.

The Prisoner hands in original testimonials and copies thereof

The copies are compared with the originals, and that they are signed by the Superintending Officer and attached to the Proceedings. The originals are returned to the Prisoner.

Q (To the Prisoner) Have you anything to say in your defence?

A.

The prisoner in his defence says—

(or hands in a written address, which is read, translated, marked, and signed by the Superintending Officer and attached to the Proceedings.)

The Defence is closed

(Instruction 4. If the Prisoner calls witnesses who are not as to character only, the following is to be the procedure)

... being duly sworn (or affirmed) is examined by the Prisoner—

Cross-examined by Prosecution

18. To be taken down in English as literally as possible and in the first person.

Re-examined by Prosecutor

Examined by Superintending Officer

Examined by court

His evidence is read to witness.

(See Variation 2.)

The witness withdraws.

VARIATION 5

The Prosecutor declines to cross examine this witness.

The Prosecutor by leave of the Court calls witnesses in reply. 1st Witness in reply, . . . being duly sworn (or affirmed) is examined by the Prosecutor

(Instruction 5. Examination, Cross-examination, and Re-examination is to be conducted in the same manner as in the case of a witness for the Prosecution).

Close of
Defence.

"The Prisoner makes the following address" (or hands in a written address which is read translated, marked . . . signed by the Superintending Officer and attached to Proceedings)

The Prosecutor makes the following reply. (or hands in a written reply, which is read, marked . . . signed by the Superintending Officer and attached to the Proceedings)

VARIATION 6

The Prosecutor declines to make a reply

Summing up
by Superin-
tending
Officer.

The Superintending Officer reads his summing up which is orally translated, marked . . . and attached to the Proceedings.

19 A Prisoner may begin his defence with an address in addition to ending with one

VARIATION 7

The Court on the representation of the Superintending Officer dispense with a summing up.

The Court is closed to consider their finding.

VARIATION 8

The Court is re-opened and the witness for the Prisoner is recalled and examined by the Court on his former oath (or affirmation)

(Instruction 6 The Court may permit the Prisoner or Prosecutor to cross-examine on the evidence now elicited).

His evidence is read over to the witness.

See Variation 2:

The witness withdraws.

The Court is closed to consider their finding.

Finding.

Finding.

(a) The Court finds that the Prisoner is not guilty of the charge (or charges) Full acquittal.

(b) is not guilty of the charge (or charges) and is guilty of the charge (or charges) Partial acquittal

(c) is guilty of the charge with the exception of the words (or with the exception that) Special finding

(d) is not guilty of desertion, but is guilty of desertion without leave from the ... being a period of ... days Special finding

... did the act (or acts or said the words) as stated in the charge but was at the time insane and not responsible for his action or words Insanity.

Proceedings after conviction.

The Court being re-opened, the Prisoner is again brought before it

... is duly sworn (or affirmed)

Q What record have you to produce in proof of former convictions against the Prisoner

A I produce a statement certified under the hand of the Officer having custody of the Battalion records. The statement is read, orally translated, marked ... signed by the Superintending Officer, and attached to the Proceedings

Q Is the prisoner the person named in the statement you have heard read?

A ...

Q Have you compared the contents of the above statement with the Battalion records?

A ...

Q Are they true extracts from the Battalion records and is the statement of entries in the delinquent book a fair and true summary of those entries?

A ...

(cross-examined by Prisoner,
(or the Prisoner declines to cross-examine this witness)

Examined by the Court

See Variation 2

The witness withdraws

Court closed.

The Court is closed to consider its sentence.

SENTENCE.

Sentence.

The Court sentence the Prisoner as follows:

Imprisonment
hard labour
for —.

(a) To be imprisoned with (or without) hard labour for... years
(months or days)

Imprisonment
for... and
solitary con-
finement.

(b) To be imprisoned for... months (or days).

... days of the said imprisonment to be with solitary
confinement, such solitary confinement not to exceed 14 days at a time,
with intervals between the periods of solitary confinement of not less
duration than such periods, (the remainder of the said imprisonment to
be with hard labour.)

Dismissal.

(c) To be dismissed from the service (this may accompany any
other sentence.)

Suspension
from status
(Officers only)

(d) To be suspended from rank, pay, and allowances, for a period
of...

Loss of status
and (for non-
Officers) and
allowances
(and Offi-
cers)

(e) To be placed... steps lower in the list of his rank.

Reduction

(f) To be reduced to the ranks²⁰ or to the rank of

(g) and in addition to forfeit all advantages as to his additional
pay and claim to pension on his discharge in respect of past (and future)
service

(h) and in addition to forfeit all arrears of pay and allowances for
public money) due to him at the time of dismissal

(i) and in addition to forfeit one of the arrears of pay and allow-
ances (or public money) due to him at the time of his dismissal, the
sum of... to multi grade

(j) and in addition to be put under stoppages of pay to the extent
specified in these Rules until he shall have made good the sum of...

Signed at... this... day of... 19...

Superintending Officer

President

20. A Non-Commissioned Officer may be reduced to a lower grade
(if any) in to the ranks and should be reduced to the ranks before being
sentenced to imprisonment

MEMBERS

REVISION 11

Revision

At..... on the... day of ... 19... at o'clock A. M. Reassembly.
 (or P. M.) The Court, composed of the same members, all being
 present, re-assemble by order of for the purpose of re-consider-
 ing its.....

The Superintending Officer and Interpreter are present.

VARIATION 9

The Superintending Officer not being available, an order appointing
 Superintending Officer is read, marked, signed, and
 attached to the Proceedings.

The Superintending Officer is duly sworn
 being absent, a letter of explanation (or medical
 certificate) mentioning for his absence is read, marked signed
 by the Superintending Officer and attached to the Proceedings.

The Court being composed of the legal minimum proceeds with
 revision
 (or the Court being now below the legal minimum reports to the
 convening Officer and adjourns *voir dire*.)

The order directing the re-assembling of the Court, and the letter
 (or memorandum) giving the reasons of the convening Officer for requir-
 ing a revision of the are read, marked signed by the
 Superintending Officer and attached to the Proceedings.

The Court having attentively considered the observations of the
 convening authority, respectfully adhere further.....

(a) do now revoke their finding and sentence and now find
 that the prisoner.....

The Court now sentence the prisoner.....

(b) do now revoke their sentence, and now sentence the pris-
 oner.....

Signed at this day of 19....

..... President,
 Superintending Officer; Members

21. On revision additional evidence may be taken if ordered by the
 revising Officer.

Recommendation to mercy.

Recommendation to mercy

(Instruction 7. A recommendation to mercy, if voted by a majority should follow the signatures in the sentence and be signed by the President and the Superintending Officer).

The Court by a majority of... (or unanimously) recommend the Prisoner to mercy on the ground that...

Superintending Officer

President

CONFIRMATION.

Confirmation

(a) Confirmed (I mitigate, remit, or commute, the... to...).

(b) Not confirmed

(c) I confirm the finding; the sentence is not confirmed.

(d) I confirm the finding on the... discharge only, and I confirm the sentence

(e) I confirm the finding with the exception... and the sentence is also confirmed as to... (or except as to... limiting...).

Signed at... this... day of... 19...

Commandant Nayar Brigade

SUBSIDIARY ORDERS

Subsidiary Orders

(a) The Prisoner is to be released from arrest (or confinement) and to return to his duty (or...).

(b) The Prisoner is to be struck off the strength of his Battalion from the... day of... (on this date) and is to be delivered over with the prescribed amount of ammunition to the Officer in charge of the Central Jail, Travancore.

(c) Or the imprisonment will be carried out in military custody.

(d) The name of the Prisoner is to be struck off the returns of the Nayar Brigade from the line on which this order is communicated to him (or this date).

(e) The suspension will take effect from this date (or from the... day of... 19...).

(f) The Prisoner's name will be transferred to the top of the list of... and his rank (or class) thereon will bear date the...

(g) The Prisoner's name will be transposed in the list of... rank and will stand next below that of...

22. A finding of not guilty equally requires confirmation and is subject to revision.

Note to (e). If such sentence be imprisonment with hard labour not exceeding 3 months, this duration must form part of the sentence or of the confirmation minute.

Appendix 3.

WARRANT OF COMMITMENT

To

The Officer in charge of the Jail

at

Whereas at a Court-Martial held at on the day of 19 .. (Rank) (Name) of the Battalion of the Nayar Brigade was convicted of (the offence to be briefly stated here "desertion" "theft" or as the case may be) and whereas the said Court-Martial on the ... day of .. 19 .. passed the following sentence upon the said (name), that is to say — (sentence to be entered in full but without signature) and whereas the said sentence has been duly confirmed (if there is any mitigation of the sentence such mitigation must be noticed thus, to the extent of ;) by me the said (name) in herewith transmitted to you to undergo the same.

Now these are to require and authorize you to receive the said (name) into your custody and inflict upon him the said sentence of imprisonment with hard labour for reckoned from the day on which the said sentence was passed.

Given under my hand at ... this the ... day of ... 19 ..

Commandant Nayar Brigade

Appendix 4

SUMMONS FOR A CIVIL WITNESS

To

Whereas a Court-Martial has been ordered to assemble at on the day of 19 .., for the trial of of the Battalion, Nayar Brigade, I do by the virtue of the authority vested in me, summon and require you A. B. to attend as a witness at the sitting of the said Court at on the day of at ... o'clock in the forenoon (afternoon) (and to bring with you the documents hereinafter mentioned namely ...) and to attend from day to day until you shall be duly discharged whereof you shall fail at your peril.

Given under my hand at ... on the ... day of ... 19 ..

Signature

Commandant, Nayar Brigade.

APPENDIX 5

FORMS OF OATH OR AFFIRMATION

Interpreter's affirmation

"I solemnly affirm in the presence of Almighty God that I will faithfully interpret and translate the proceedings of this Court and that I will not divulge the sentence until it shall have been published by

authority; and further, that I will not disclose or divulge the vote or opinion of any particular member of the Court unless required to give evidence thereof by a Court of Justice or Court-Martial in due course of law."

Oath

"I do swear that I will faithfully interpret &c., and shall be in all respects in the above form and shall end with the words "so help me God."

Affirmation of President and members of the Court-Martial.

"I do solemnly affirm in the presence of Almighty God that I will duly administer justice without partiality, favour or affection and if any doubt shall arise, then according to my conscience, the best of my understanding, and the justice of the law, and that I will not divulge the sentence of the Court until it shall be published by authority; and further, that I will not disclose or divulge the vote or opinion of any particular members of the Court unless required to give evidence thereof by a Court of Justice or a Court-Martial in the due course of law."

SEVERAL MEMBERS OF PEOPLE'S AFFIRMATION

"I do solemnly affirm in the presence of Almighty God that I will not upon any account whatsoever disclose or divulge the vote or opinion of any particular member of the Court-Martial unless required to give evidence thereof as a witness by a Court of Justice or a Court-Martial in the due course of law; and that I will not unless it be necessary for the due discharge of my official duties, divulge the sentence of the Court until it shall be published by authority."

SUBSTITUTION OF OFFICER'S OATH

"I do solemnly swear that I will not upon any account whatsoever disclose, &c., and shall be in all other respects in the above form and shall end with the words "so help me God."

Witness

Oath.

For Europeans and persons professing the Christian religion

"I do solemnly swear that what I shall state shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. So help me God."

Affirmation.

"I do solemnly affirm in the presence of Almighty God that what I shall state shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

For Mahomedans, Hindus & other native witnesses

"I do solemnly affirm in the presence of Almighty God that what I shall state shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

൩. സമാനങ്ങളെല്ലാം ഭന്നിച്ചോ ഇനത്തിന്പടി ഔഷധനൈവ ഭാഗംകൊ പലപ്പോ
 കൊ കൊടുക്കുന്നതിവിടെ ലോകം സ്ഥിരപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു നമ്മുടെ സമാധിനെ യുക്തമെന്നു
 മറ്റൊരുവിചിന്തുന്നതാകുന്നു എന്നു ചോദിച്ചാൽ കർമ്മകാലം ൧൦൩-

കിഴക്കൻ കോസ്റ്റാർ അയ്യപ്പൻ ശൈശവൻ,
 പാതം അമ്പലപ്പുഴ
 മാർച്ച് 20, 1957

Notice inviting candidates for a vacant post of Santhi

നമ്മുടെ പുറകിലെ ചരിത്രം

നെടുമുടി വാലിയെ കയ്യെടുത്തിൽ നിന്നും പാശ്ചാത്യ ചെങ്കോലാണെന്നാൽ

ഓരോ വർഷം അഗതികൾക്കായി ഏകദേശം ൧൦ കോടി രൂപയുടെ അളവിലാണ് സർക്കാർ സഹായം നൽകുന്നത്. ഇതിൽ ൫ കോടി രൂപയ്ക്ക് അഗതികൾക്ക് താൽക്കാലികമായി താമസിക്കാൻ സൗകര്യം ഒരുക്കുകയും ൫ കോടി രൂപയ്ക്ക് അഗതികൾക്ക് താൽക്കാലികമായി താമസിക്കാൻ സൗകര്യം ഒരുക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. ഇതിൽ ൫ കോടി രൂപയ്ക്ക് അഗതികൾക്ക് താൽക്കാലികമായി താമസിക്കാൻ സൗകര്യം ഒരുക്കുകയും ൫ കോടി രൂപയ്ക്ക് അഗതികൾക്ക് താൽക്കാലികമായി താമസിക്കാൻ സൗകര്യം ഒരുക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു.

ശാസ്ത്രം നവോത്ഥാനത്തിന് വഴിതെളിയിച്ചതായും മറ്റും കാരണത്താലും പ്രേരിപ്പിക്കുന്ന ചെറിയ ചെറിയ കവിതകൾ.

[illegible]

അതേ ചർച്ച ഉത്തരവുപ്രകാരം മേലൻ പണവും കെട്ടിച്ചുതിര എന്നീ പ്രവചനങ്ങൾക്ക് പ്രകാരം വിധിയിൽ ഒരു പ്രതികരണം അറിയിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു. അതിന്റെ ഒരു പ്രതികരണം അതിന്റെ അടിസ്ഥാനപരമായ കാര്യങ്ങൾ.

കാണുകയും അതിനുള്ള അനുമതിയും ഉണ്ടെന്നും പല കെട്ടിടങ്ങളിലും സമ്പന്നമായ പാവുതു കാണുകയും അതുകൊണ്ട് പാവുതായി അറിയപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള അറിയാത്തതൊക്കെ താഴെ പറയുന്ന

சென்னை 2009-ம் ஆண்டு கணிதம் தேர்வு: இரண்டு

അപ്രതീക്ഷിതമായി പ.മ.നാ.നാ.യ്യർ

החגג' אהרן

മിനച്ചൽ താലൂക്കു ക്ഷേത്രത്തിൽ നന്നം

പരസ്യം ചെയ്യുന്നത് എന്തെന്നാൽ

[illegible]

ആനന്ദപ്രസാദമുഖർജി 2015-ൽ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിച്ച ഒരു കവിതയിൽ വിവിധതരം
നായകൻമാരുടെയും രാജാക്കന്മാരുടെയും ഉടനെ മുമ്പിൽ ഒരു സെമിനറി കെട്ടിടം (അതായത്) ഒരു
സ്ഥിരപ്പെടുത്തിയ ഉത്തരവ് വന്നതായ ഉടനെ സെമിനറി സ്കൂളിൽ നിന്നും ഭരതകൃഷ്ണൻ
മുഖർജി ഉടനെ വിരമിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

ലെപം കഴിഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ട് ഉടനെ ബെലോറൈൻ വെക്കുന്നതായും ഉത്തരവാദിയായും ഉടനെ ബെലോറൈൻ ഉടയ്ക്കുകയും ചെയ്യാൻ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടു. ലെപം നടത്തുകയും അതിൽ പങ്കെടുക്കുന്ന നഷ്ടം വെക്കുന്നതിൽ നിന്നും ഇഴുകുന്നില്ല. അതേ സമയം ബെലോറൈൻ ഉടയ്ക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു. അതിനായി ലെപത്തിൽ പാലം കൊണ്ടാൽ അതിലെങ്കിലും വെക്കുന്നതും അതിനായി ലെപം എന്ന്.

പ്രകാശം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനായി സൗകര്യം

അഹരിതദർശനം ഉദ്ധരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.

നമ്പ്ര പുറം

എല. വക അനിയന്തമായിട്ട് നിന്നും പാസ്സു ചെയ്യുന്നതെന്തെന്നു

പീരമെട പണ്ടകൾ ഉല്പാദിപ്പിച്ച വളവും കണ്ടുകയലേലം വില്പിച്ചു കറഞ്ഞ കൂലിക്കു അല്പപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു അതിലേക്കു മനസ്സുള്ള ആളുകൾ ഈ വരു ന കടക്കമ സംഭാവന ചെയ്ത പഴയ ൧൦ മണിക്ക ഈ കച്ചവടിയിൽ മാങ്ങയെടുത്തു. ലെ. നീൽ എന്നതുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ടു. എ. ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് രൂപാ വീതം വില്പിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തതും. ഡിപ്പാസിറ്റു വെക്കുന്നവർ ലെലത്തിൽ ചെലവാൻ സമ്മതിക്കുന്നതല്ല; അതും ആകുന്നു.

൨. അഡ്വക്കേറ്റ് ഓ. കന്നാഡ കൂടി നിറുത്തി ലെലം വില്പിച്ചു കറഞ്ഞ തുകക്കു എല്പെട്ടന്നു. ഒരുകൊണ്ടു എഴുതി വെച്ചിടുകയും ചെയ്ത അഡ്വക്കേറ്റ് തിരിച്ചു കൊടുപ്പിയും ചെയ്യുന്നതാണു.

൩. ഈ തൊക്കു ഒരി രൂപാ ഡെമണി വെക്കേണ്ടതും അതിനു ലെല സമയം വെക്കുന്നതുപോലെ രണ്ടും രൂപാ ഉടമ്പടി എഴുതി വെക്കുമ്പോൾ മാങ്ങയെടുത്തു. ആകുന്നു.

൪. ലെലം സമീപപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു മറ്റൊരുവാരത്തിൽ ചെരിച്ചു. അങ്ങനെ അന്നു ൧൦ മണികൂടിയൊന്നു ലെലക്കാർക്കു ചിലവിന്റെ അടുത്തു ഏതൊക്കെ പത്രത്തിൽ ഉടമ്പടി എഴുതി വെച്ചിടുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

൫. ലെലം സമീപപ്പെടുത്തിയതിൽ പിന്നീട് ഡെമണി മുപ്പതാം അടയ്ക്കായൊ ഉടമ്പടി എഴുതി വെക്കായൊ ഇതന്നു ആരത്തിച്ചു ലെലം വില്പിക്കുന്നതിനും അതിൽ ചെലവാക്കുന്ന നഷ്ടത്തിനു അത്രയെടുത്താൻ ബാധ്യസ്ഥനാകുന്നതിനും ഇടവരുന്നതുപോലെ ഡിപ്പാസിറ്റു രൂപാ പിഴയായി മുപ്പതുകൂട്ടിക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

൬. പണ്ടകൾക്കു. അല്പപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതുപോലെ ചെറിയയും സമയത്തും അന്നുതന്നെ ലെലങ്ങളിൽ വെള്ളം വണ്ടികളും മാങ്ങയെടുത്തു പണ്ടകൾക്കു. എ. കന്നാഡ ഉല്പാദിച്ച വളവും വണ്ടിയും വെച്ച കൊണ്ടു ചെലവു എടുപ്പിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു. അതു തുടങ്ങിയും ഉല്പാദിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിൽ ഒഴിയുന്ന വെറുപ്പാക്കുകയും അടുത്ത തവണ ഉല്പാദിക്കാൻ പൊക്കുമ്പോൾ തിരിച്ചു കൊണ്ടു ചെലവു കൂടാത്തതിൽ എടുപ്പിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു. ആ വകയ്ക്കു കൂലി പണ്ടകൾ ചെയ്തിന്നും മാങ്ങയെടുത്തു. ആകുന്നു.

൭. ഉല്പാദിക്കുക കൂടാത്തതിൽനിന്നും എ. കൂ. വെള്ളത്തിൽ കയറ്റുന്നതു മുതൽ ആ വക ഉല്പാദിക്കുകയോ ചെലവു ചെയ്യുന്നതുവരെ വെക്കുകയും ചെയ്തതൊക്കെ മാങ്ങയെടുത്തു ഉടമ്പടിക്കാൻ തന്നെ സൂക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടതും അങ്ങനെ സൂക്ഷിച്ചു കൊണ്ടു പോകുന്നതിൽ അടമതിക്കൊ ചെലവുതന്നെ ഇടവന്നതും ആ വക ഉല്പാദിക്കുകയും തിരിച്ചു കൂടാത്തതിൽ എടുപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനായി പണ്ടകൾക്കു ചെലവു കൊണ്ടു പോകുന്ന പൊക്കുകയ്ക്കു കറവു വരുന്നപക്ഷം അതിന്റെയും വിലക്കു ഉടമ്പടിക്കാൻ തന്നെ ഉത്തരം പറയേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

൮. വെള്ളം വണ്ടികളും ചെറിയയും സമയത്തും മാങ്ങയെടുത്തിരിക്കയാ ഉടമ്പടിയിലെ എന്തെങ്കിലും ഭാഗങ്ങളിൽ വീഴ് വരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ചെലവു സങ്കീർണ്ണവും കൂടുതൽ കൂലി കൊടുത്താ മറ്റൊ നടത്തി. നന്നും അതിൽ വെച്ചുകൊണ്ടു നഷ്ടത്തിനു ഉടമ്പടിക്കാൻ തന്നെ ഉത്തരം പറയേണ്ടതും കൂടുതൽ വീഴ് കയ്യി ഉടമ്പടി രട്ട് ചെയ്യുന്നതും മറ്റൊ ആല്പെടുത്തുന്നതും അതിൽ വെച്ചു നഷ്ടത്തിലേക്കു നഷ്ടം വരുന്നതായാ ആ വകയ്ക്കു ഉടമ്പടിക്കാൻ തന്നെ ഉത്തരം പറയേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

൯. ഉടമ്പടി കൊടുക്കുന്നതു മറ്റൊക്കെക്കൊണ്ടു എ. കൂ. വെള്ളം മെൽ കണ്ടുകൂടാത്തതുപോലെ ഉടമ്പടിക്കാൻ തന്നെ നടത്തേണ്ടതും ഉടമ്പടിക്കുകയോ പതിവായി ഉല്പാദിക്കുന്ന കൂടാത്തതിനു വിട്ടു അടുത്ത കൂടാത്തതിൽനിന്നും ഉല്പാദിക്കുന്നതായി വന്നാൽ അതിലേക്കു പഴയ കൂലി ഉടമ്പടിക്കാൻ തന്നെ ഇറക്കേണ്ടതും കൂടാത്തതിനു മറ്റൊ ഉല്പാദിക്കുന്ന പ്രവസ്ഥയിൽ ആ കാലത്തു കണ്ടെ കൂലി അല്പപ്പെടുന്ന പക്ഷം അല്പകാരം നടത്തുന്നതാകുന്നു.

൧൦. ഉടമ്പടിക്കു മറ്റൊ വീഴ് യാർ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന നഷ്ടം ഉടമ്പടിക്കാൻ തന്നെ വെക്കുന്നതിലും പൊതുവെ വന്നാൽ വെക്കുകയും നിന്നും ഇടവരുന്നതും ഉടമ്പടിക്കാൻ മറ്റൊ വീഴ് യാർ സങ്കീർണ്ണവും നടത്തുന്നതിലോ മറ്റൊ ആല്പെടുത്തുന്നതിലോ സങ്കീർണ്ണവും ചെലവു കൊണ്ടു എങ്കിൽ ആ വകയ്ക്കു ഉടമ്പടിക്കാൻ യാതൊരു ബാധ്യതയും അവകാശവും ഇല്ലാത്തതും ആകുന്നു.

മെ. എൻ. അമീഷ്.

കമ്മ്യൂട്ടർ അസിസ്റ്റന്റു
ഇൻചാർജ്ജ് ഫി. എം. വർഗ്ഗീ.

Travancore Settlement Department.

NOTICE INVITING TENDERS FOR WORK.

Tenders are invited for the execution of the following work.

Description:—Printing and binding Settlement Registers.

1. Tenders, sealed and legibly superscribed "Tenders for printing Settlement Registers" should be presented in person or through authorized agent, at the Settlement Central Office, Trivandrum, on or before the ^{21st August 1905} ~~31st August 1904~~, on the day following which they will be opened at his office by the undersigned, or by an officer authorised by him to do so, and the final acceptance or rejection of the tenders will be notified within a fortnight from the above date.

2. There will be 102 Village Settlement Registers and 8 Taluk Abstracts to be printed in foolscap folio size. Most of the printing will have to be done in Malayalam and the rest in Tamil. Small picas should be used in both the languages. 15 survey numbers should be printed on each page of the Register which, for one village might on an average contain 1,200 pages.

3. 50 Copies of each Register and Abstract will have to be printed, bound in full calico, and delivered at the Settlement Central Office, Trivandrum.

4. Paper for printing, and Village maps for incorporation with each copy of the Register, will be supplied by the undersigned, but if any tenderer is prepared to undertake the supply of paper also, he may give his special quotation for the same.

5. Besides specifying the printing, binding and other charges, the tenders should state the time within which the work will be completed, and all other conditions being equal, special consideration will be shown to the tender, which undertakes to do the work quickest.

6. The tenders may be for printing and binding all the Registers and Abstracts mentioned in para 2, or for only those relating to any single Taluk.

7. Any further information necessary can be had on application by letter to the undersigned or at the Settlement Central Office, Trivandrum. Specimen copies of the Registers will be available for inspection at the above office on any office day during office hours.

8. The undersigned reserves to himself the right of rejecting one or all of the tenders without assigning reasons.

Settlement Central Office,
Camp Shencottah.
26th July 1905
15th Karkadagam 1905

T. RAJARAM ROW,
Settlement Dewan Peichkar.

**മിനപ്പുര സബ് രജിസ്ട്രാർ കളക്ടറീയിൽ രജിസ്ട്രാർ ചെയ്യുന്ന ചൊടിക്കാതെ കിട്ടിയ ആധാർക്കളുടെ
വകുപ്പ് ൧൦൭൧ മാർഗ്ഗം പ്രകാരം വകുപ്പുസരിച്ചു എഴുതിയ പരസ്യം**

ആധാർ ഹാജരാക്കിയ		രജിസ്ട്രാർ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനായി ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന ചെലവ്					ആധാർ ഹാജരാക്കിയ കക്ഷിയുടെ പേരും വിലാസവും	ആധാർ എഴുതിയ കക്ഷിയുടെ പേരും വിലാസവും	ആധാർ ഹാജരാക്കിയ കക്ഷിയുടെ പേരും വിലാസവും	ആധാർ ഹാജരാക്കിയ കക്ഷിയുടെ പേരും വിലാസവും
പേര്	പേര്	പേര്	പേര്	പേര്	പേര്	പേര്				
01000	01000	01000	01000	01000	01000	01000	കടന്നാമറ്റിയിൽ പള്ളി കുഞ്ഞപ്പാലായിട്ടുള്ളതിൽ പാക്കം മേത്തായി മേത്തായി	കി മറ്റിയിൽ വെണ്ണിക്ക കുഞ്ഞപ്പാലായിട്ടുള്ളതിൽ പാക്കം മേത്തായി മേത്തായി	കി ആനന്തൻ ആ നന്തൻ	൭൯൪ ൧൧൩൦൦ നമ്പ്രാശ്ശ പ്രകാശം ൨൦൦൦ ഇട്ടിട്ടുള്ള രൂപാ പറ്റി ആ കരണത്തിൽ എഴുതി യ കിഴിവു
01000	01000	01000	01000	01000	01000	01000	കിഴമ്പാമറ്റിയിൽ മേത്ത നാട്ടു അമ്പലപ്പുഴ ഇട്ടിട്ടുള്ള വില	കിഴമ്പാമറ്റിയിൽ ചൊ ക്കാട്ടു വക്കി അമ്പലപ്പുഴ	വക്കി അമ്പലപ്പുഴ	൭൯൪ ൧൧൩൦൦ നമ്പ്രാശ്ശ പ്രകാശം ൨൦൦൦ ഇട്ടിട്ടുള്ള രൂപാ പറ്റി ആ പ്രമാണത്തിൽ എഴു തിയ കിഴിവു
01000	01000	01000	01000	01000	01000	01000	ചുവരങ്ങിമറ്റിയിൽ കുതി ക്കാലിൽ ഇട്ടിട്ടുള്ള അച്ഛൻ വില	പത്തത്തലക്കുവില പ ത്തത്തലക്കുവില ചെറിയതു കുഞ്ഞപ്പാലായിട്ടുള്ള	ഇട്ടിട്ടുള്ള അച്ഛൻ	൭൯൪ ൧൧൩൦൦ നമ്പ്രാശ്ശ പ്രകാശം ൨൦൦൦ ഇട്ടിട്ടുള്ള രൂപാ പ റ്റി ആ പ്രമാണത്തിൽ എഴുതി യ കിഴിവു

൧൦൭൧ മാർഗ്ഗം പ്രകാരം വകുപ്പുസരിച്ചു എഴുതിയ പരസ്യം

തൊട്ടെഴു സഞ്ച രജിസ്ട്രാർ മച്ചെരിയിൽ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള ചൊല്ലിത്തന്ന കിടപ്പുള്ള ആധാരത്തിന്റെ വകയ്ക്ക് ൧൦൭.൧൦ മണത്തെ റൂറേസ്യൂസ് വകയിൽ വിവരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതനുസരിച്ചുള്ള ചെലവ്.

[illegible]

പരമേശ്വരൻ മേനോൻ, എ.എസ്.

സബ് കമ്മിറ്റിയിൽ വി. സുബ്ബാമണ്യം

8th Aug., 1905.]

തൃശ്ശൂരിൽ സി.പി.എം.യുടെ നേതൃത്വത്തിൽ നടന്ന യോഗത്തിൽ

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തൊടപുഴ സബ്ബ കമ്മ്യൂണിറ്റി കളക്ടറിലെ രജിസ്ട്രാർ പെയ്ജിൽ പരാതിക്കാരനെ കുറിച്ചുള്ള ആധാർക്കർട്ടിന്റെ വകുപ്പ് ൧൦൭൧ ൦൧൩൩൩൩൩൩
 രജിസ്ട്രാർക്ക് റൂറൽ ഡിവിഷൻ വിവരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതനുസരിച്ച് എഴുതിയ വിവരം

ആധാരം ഹാജരാക്കിയ		ആധാരം രജിസ്ട്രാർ പെയ്ജ് നമ്പർ നമ്പർ					ആധാരം എഴുതിക്കൊടുത്ത കർമ്മങ്ങളുടെ പേരും വിവരവും	ആധാരം എഴുതിവാങ്ങിയ കർമ്മങ്ങളുടെ പേരും വിവരവും	ആധാരം ഹാജരാക്കിയ കർമ്മങ്ങളുടെ പേരും വിവരവും	ആധാരത്തിന്റെ ചുരുക്കം
കാലം	മുദ്ര	മുദ്ര	മുദ്ര	മുദ്ര	മുദ്ര	മുദ്ര				
൦൯൦൦	൯൦	൯൦	൯൦	൯൦	൯൦	൯൦	കമ്മ്യൂണിറ്റി കളക്ടറിലെ രജിസ്ട്രാർ പെയ്ജിൽ പരാതിക്കാരനെ കുറിച്ചുള്ള ആധാർക്കർട്ടിന്റെ വകുപ്പ് ൧൦൭൧ ൦൧൩൩൩൩൩൩	കമ്മ്യൂണിറ്റി കളക്ടറിലെ രജിസ്ട്രാർ പെയ്ജിൽ പരാതിക്കാരനെ കുറിച്ചുള്ള ആധാർക്കർട്ടിന്റെ വകുപ്പ് ൧൦൭൧ ൦൧൩൩൩൩൩൩	കമ്മ്യൂണിറ്റി കളക്ടറിലെ രജിസ്ട്രാർ പെയ്ജിൽ പരാതിക്കാരനെ കുറിച്ചുള്ള ആധാർക്കർട്ടിന്റെ വകുപ്പ് ൧൦൭൧ ൦൧൩൩൩൩൩൩	തൊടപുഴ സബ്ബ കമ്മ്യൂണിറ്റി കളക്ടറിലെ രജിസ്ട്രാർ പെയ്ജിൽ പരാതിക്കാരനെ കുറിച്ചുള്ള ആധാർക്കർട്ടിന്റെ വകുപ്പ് ൧൦൭൧ ൦൧൩൩൩൩൩൩
൦൯൦൦	൯൦	൯൦	൯൦	൯൦	൯൦	൯൦	കമ്മ്യൂണിറ്റി കളക്ടറിലെ രജിസ്ട്രാർ പെയ്ജിൽ പരാതിക്കാരനെ കുറിച്ചുള്ള ആധാർക്കർട്ടിന്റെ വകുപ്പ് ൧൦൭൧ ൦൧൩൩൩൩൩൩	കമ്മ്യൂണിറ്റി കളക്ടറിലെ രജിസ്ട്രാർ പെയ്ജിൽ പരാതിക്കാരനെ കുറിച്ചുള്ള ആധാർക്കർട്ടിന്റെ വകുപ്പ് ൧൦൭൧ ൦൧൩൩൩൩൩൩	കമ്മ്യൂണിറ്റി കളക്ടറിലെ രജിസ്ട്രാർ പെയ്ജിൽ പരാതിക്കാരനെ കുറിച്ചുള്ള ആധാർക്കർട്ടിന്റെ വകുപ്പ് ൧൦൭൧ ൦൧൩൩൩൩൩൩	തൊടപുഴ സബ്ബ കമ്മ്യൂണിറ്റി കളക്ടറിലെ രജിസ്ട്രാർ പെയ്ജിൽ പരാതിക്കാരനെ കുറിച്ചുള്ള ആധാർക്കർട്ടിന്റെ വകുപ്പ് ൧൦൭൧ ൦൧൩൩൩൩൩൩

൧൦൭൧ ൦൧൩൩൩൩൩൩൩

സബ്ബ കമ്മ്യൂണിറ്റി കളക്ടറിലെ രജിസ്ട്രാർ പെയ്ജിൽ

പഠനമാണെന്നത് രാജ്യസഭയിൽ മൂലം സന്നദ്ധത വകുപ്പുവശമുള്ള എഴുതിയ പരസ്യം.

1275

[illegible]

പഞ്ച കലിന്ദ്രൻ അനന്തകൃഷ്ണൻ.

[illegible][illegible]

අප්‍රේල් 2015 දී සිදු වූ ප්‍රධාන වෙනස්කම්

സമുച്ചയം നൂറു ലക്ഷത്തു കിട്ടിയെങ്കിൽ,

മിന്നമുൽ സബ്ജെക്ട് കൗൺസിൽ രാജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തതിൽ ചൊദിക്കാതെ കിട്ടേണ്ടുന്നവർക്കു
 ൧൦൭൧ മാണ്ടത്തെ വരുമാനം വകയിൽ വിവരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതനുസരിച്ചു ഏഴുതിയ ലിസ്റ്റ്.

അനുധാരം നമ്പർ	പ്രകാരം	അനുധാരം ഹാജരാക്കിയ വ്യക്തികളുടെ പേരുകൾ					അനുധാരം ഹാജരാക്കിയ വ്യക്തികളുടെ പേരുകൾ	അനുധാരം ഹാജരാക്കിയ വ്യക്തികളുടെ പേരുകൾ	അനുധാരം ഹാജരാക്കിയ വ്യക്തികളുടെ പേരുകൾ	അനുധാരം ഹാജരാക്കിയ വ്യക്തികളുടെ പേരുകൾ
		പേര്	പേര്	പേര്	പേര്	പേര്				
൧	൧	൧	൧	൧	൧	൧	൧	൧	൧	൧
൨	൨	൨	൨	൨	൨	൨	൨	൨	൨	൨
൩	൩	൩	൩	൩	൩	൩	൩	൩	൩	൩
൪	൪	൪	൪	൪	൪	൪	൪	൪	൪	൪
൫	൫	൫	൫	൫	൫	൫	൫	൫	൫	൫
൬	൬	൬	൬	൬	൬	൬	൬	൬	൬	൬
൭	൭	൭	൭	൭	൭	൭	൭	൭	൭	൭
൮	൮	൮	൮	൮	൮	൮	൮	൮	൮	൮
൯	൯	൯	൯	൯	൯	൯	൯	൯	൯	൯
൧൦	൧൦	൧൦	൧൦	൧൦	൧൦	൧൦	൧൦	൧൦	൧൦	൧൦

8th August 1905.] തിരുവിതാംകൂടു സ്കൂൾ ഗവണ്മെൻ്റ് 1277

൧൦൭൧ മാണ്ടത്തെ വരുമാനം വകയിൽ വിവരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതനുസരിച്ചു ഏഴുതിയ ലിസ്റ്റ്.

Sun August, 1905.]

തിരുവിതാംകൂട് സർക്കാർ ഗണനം

1279

NOTICE.

Tenders are invited for the supply of articles as per annexed list required for the use of the Nayar Brigade stores for the Malabar year 1081 to be delivered at the store room.

Tenders should be enclosed in sealed covers which should be addressed to the Officer Commanding Nayar Brigade, and superscribed "Tenders for the supply of articles for the Brigade stores."

They should be forwarded so as to reach the Officer Commanding before noon on the 10th August 1905 after which date no tender will be accepted.

Tenders received will be opened by the Officer Commanding in the orderly room at 8 a. m. on the 11th August 1905 in the presence of such tenderers as may be present.

The tenders should specify the rates at which each article will be supplied.

All articles should be of the best quality. Should any quantity in excess of that which is mentioned in the list be required, due notice thereof will be given and the same must be supplied at the rates tendered.

The contract will commence from Auvany 1081.

On any of the tenders being accepted the successful tenderer will be required to make a deposit of one-eighth of the value of the articles as soon as the tender is accepted as security for the fulfilment of the terms of the contract.

The successful tenderer will further be required to execute an agreement on stamped paper binding himself to carry out the conditions of the contract without failure or otherwise to subject himself to such penalties as may be prescribed by the officer Commanding.

The Officer Commanding reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders without assigning reason for so doing.

The tender accepted will be subject to the approval of Government.

Samples of the articles may be seen at the Brigade Stores between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. on any week-day except Saturday.

Trivandrum,
20th July, 1905. }

F. W. DAWSON, Major,
Commanding Nayar Brigade.

List of articles required for the Brigade Stores for 1081

Tenders	Articles	Approximate number or quantity required.	Remarks.
I	Green cloth	yds. 10	
"	Dungary with red stripes	" 500	
"	Do. plain	" 30	
"	Red serge	" 100	
II	Kerosine oil	Gals 200	
III	Cocoanut oil	Bottles 200	
"	Leather	lbs 150	
"	Charcoal	Pirahs 80	
"	Matches	doz. 50	
"	Bar iron $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$	lbs. 30	
"	Rod iron $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$	" 10	
"	Do. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$	" 10	
"	Do. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$	" 10	
"	Steel, country $1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$	" 15	
"	Do. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$	" 15	
"	Brass sheet	" 25	
"	Solder pewter	" 10	
"	Salammoniac	" 5	

Tenders.	Taluka.	Approximate number or quantity required.	Remarks.
III	Borax	lbs. 1	
"	Bees-wax	" 20	
"	Camphor	" 30	
"	Country twine	" 15	
"	Brass wire	" 5	
"	Nuts, marking	" 10	
"	Cotton white yarn	" 5	
"	Do. Black do.	" 4	
"	Thread, black	reels 60	400 yards each.
"	Do. red yarn	lbs. 5	
"	Trouser, buttons brass	doz. 510	
"	Shoe-makers' homp ball	" 10	Rymore Mill Company.
"	Hooks and eyes	" 200	
"	Tape, white	yds. 2500	
"	Candles	doz. 50	
"	Chalk	lbs. 3	
"	Thread, white, cards No. 12	doz. 40	100 yards each.
"	Coir	lbs. 200	
"	Sand paper	sheets. 50	
"	Glue	lbs. 2	
"	Dammer	" 2	
"	Rosin	" 2	
"	Tar	Barrel 1	
"	Bar soap	lbs. 10	

മൈക്കോട്ടിൽ നിന്നും പരസ്യം ചെയ്യുന്നതന്തെന്നാൽ

അലപ്പുഴ സെഷൻസ് കോട്ടിൽ താഴെ പറയുന്ന നമ്പ്രക്കളിൽ ഹാജരാക്കപ്പെട്ട തോഴെ സാക്ഷികളെ പൊലീസിൽ നിന്നും പൊലീസ് വാഹനം ചാർജ്ജ് ഇറപ്പിച്ചു പരസ്യം ചെയ്ത ചീസു എഴുതിച്ച ഇതിനു താഴെ പൊലീസിലിരിക്കുന്നു.

ചീസിൽ പറയുന്നതുപോലെയാണു പണങ്ങളെ വാങ്ങിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതും അതുകൊണ്ടു കക്ഷികളോ അതോടുകൂടി ന്യായമായ അപകാശികളോ ഗവൺമെന്റ് പരസ്യം ചെയ്യുന്ന മീഷനി മുതൽക്കു തന്നെ ലാഭത്തിനും തര കോട്ടിൽ അപേക്ഷിച്ചു പണം വാങ്ങിച്ചുകൊള്ളേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

അ അപകാശികൾ അപേക്ഷിക്കാതെ ഇറിച്ചു വരുന്ന പണങ്ങളെ സക്കാരിലൊക്കെ ചേർക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

ആണ്ടു നമ്പരം	ഇറിച്ചുപണപ്പെട്ട			അപകാശികളെ കക്ഷിയുടെ പേര്
	പി	കി	കി	
ഹാജർ മാങ്ങ സെഷൻസ് ഹാ	ഹാ. സാക്ഷി ചാരിച്ചൻ രാമനും ഹാ. സാക്ഷി അച്ചുതൻ കാഞ്ഞനും
ഹാജർ മാങ്ങ സെഷൻസ് ഹാ	ഹാ. സാക്ഷി ദൈവസ്വം പത്രോസ്സു
ഹി	പ്രതി നാരായണൻ നാരായണൻ
ഹി	പ്രതി വർക്കി തൊമ്മൻ
ഹി	ഹാ. സാക്ഷി നാരായണൻ പാലകുണ്ടൻ മുത്തപ്പൻ
ഹി	പ്രതി ശൈലധരൻ മുത്തപ്പൻ
ഹി	ചങ്ങനാശ്ശേരിൽ മെത്രാൻ
ഹാജർ	പ്രതി കൃഷ്ണൻ കൃഷ്ണൻ
ഹി	ഹാ. സാക്ഷി കൃഷ്ണൻ പരമേശ്വരൻ (2)
ഹി	മാക്കോത നാരായണൻ
ഹി	ഹാ. പ്രതി കണ്ണൻ കാളിയും ഹാ. പ്രതി ശങ്കരൻ ഇട്ടി അയ്യപ്പൻ
ഹി	ഹാ. സാക്ഷി അപ്പൻ വീ. അപ്പൻ ഹാ. സിസു
ഹി	ഹാ. സാക്ഷി ശങ്കരൻ കൃഷ്ണൻ
ഹി	ഹാ. സാക്ഷി കണ്ണൻ കൊരൻ പ. ജി
ഹി	പ്രതി ചൊൽ അയ്യപ്പൻ
ഹാജർ	ഹാ. സാക്ഷി കൃഷ്ണൻ പരമേശ്വരൻ
ഹി	ഹാ. സാക്ഷി നാരായണൻ നാരായണൻ
ഹി	ഹാ. സാക്ഷി ഇട്ടി അയ്യപ്പൻ ഏലി
ഹി	ഹാ. സാക്ഷി വെലപ്പിള്ളി
ഹി	ഹാ. സാക്ഷി മത്തായി തൊമ്മൻ
ഹാജർ	ഹാ. സാക്ഷി കാളി മാണി
ഹി	പ്രതി ഇരവി ശങ്കരൻ
ഹി	സാക്ഷികൾ കണ്ണൻ ശങ്കരൻ ചീര കാളിയും
ഹി	സാക്ഷി ഹാ. സാ. കൃഷ്ണൻ



Vol. IX.

Educational Department.

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Government Examinations.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that, under orders of Government, the Primary Examination, as at present conducted, and the Lower Secondary Examination have been abolished with effect from the date of this notification.

Office of the Commissioner
for Government Examinations,
Madras, 1st July, 1905.

(Sd) A. G. BOURNE,
Commissioner.

Published for general information.

Huzar Chitcherry,
Trivandrum,
29th July, 1905.

M. RAJARAJA VARMA,
Ag. Under Secretary,
Educational Department.

Archæological Sheet No. 8.

III Parthivapuram—Vatteluthu Inscription—Its Date and Its Particulars.

It has already been mentioned in Archæological Sheet No. 6, that besides the two inscriptions at Parthivasekharapuram, already dealt with, there is a third one to be seen on the edge of the inner wall of the northern verandah at the western corridor of the temple of Mahavishnu at Parthivapuram, and that it is to be regarded as documentary evidence of the existence of a fortification in that city, inasmuch as it relates to the posting of sentinels at the fort of Parthivasekharapuram. This inscription covers a space of nineteen feet and eleven inches by seven inches, and the average size of the letter is one inch. It contains four lines of Vatteluthu characters in good preservation; the letters however are not so archaic as those employed in the first and second inscriptions. The letter 'ka' (க) in this record is formed by the crossing of two curved lines, while in the others it consists of two or three straight lines. The difference between the letters 'ya' and 'va' (ய and வ) is indicated by the top or the head of 'ya' being somewhat large in this inscription, while in the others, the difference is the same as in the old Grantha or the modern Malayalam characters. The letters of this epigraphical record are similar to those, employed in the inscriptions of the great Rajaraja I of the Chola dynasty at Suchindram and Tirumakkur. (Vide plate of the Suchindram inscription of Rajaraja I, in the Epigraphia Indica, Vol. V p. 44).

The language of the inscription is Tamil. It contains expressions which are obviously Tamil corruptions being similar to those employed in modern Malayalam. Such are the following expressions:—

- 'Simna' (சிங்க) for 'Sinka' (சங்க);
 'Kulannarai' (குளநரை) for 'Kulankarai' (குளங்கரை),
 'Kulattinu' (குளத்தினு) for 'Kulatinukku' (குளத்தினுக்கு),
 'Valavinnu' (வளவின்னு) for 'Valavinukku' or 'Valakattinukku' (வளவின்னுக்கு or வளவகத்தினுக்கு);
 'Akai-kuttichuk kodnitedattinu' (அகழ்குத்திச்சுக் கொடுத்தெடுத்தினு) for 'Akai-kottivittuk-kodntta idattinukku' (அகழ்கொத்துத்திச்சு கொடுத்த இடத்தினுக்கு);
 'Nilattinu' (நிலத்தினு) for 'Nilattinukku' (நிலத்தினுக்கு);
 'Akai-kuttichuk' (அகழ்குத்திச்சு) for 'Akai-kottivittu' (அகழ்கொத்துத்திச்சு);
 'Idattinu' (இடத்தினு) for 'Idattinukku' (இடத்தினுக்கு);
 'Ikkundiylolli' (இக்குடியிலொலி) for 'Ikkundiylolli' (இக்குடியிலொலி);
 'Okka-olla' (ஒக்கொள்ள) for 'Okka-ulla' (ஒக்கொள்ள);
 'Pantaru' (பந்தரு) for 'Panniru' (பன்னிரு);
 and, 'Kankamichukolaitavannu' (கங்கமச்சுக்கொலையன்னு) for 'Kankamvittukolaitavannu' (கங்கமச்சுக்கொலையன்னு).

The inscription, in question, reveals that 'in the month of Chingam of the year, when Jupiter was in Vrichchikam, a well-attended meeting of the noble men of Parthivasekharapuram on the banks of the tank, attached to the 'Kulachchai-Palace. (i. e. குளச்சைக்கோட்டிலிருந்து வந்தவர்களுள்) was held, in which, as a conciliatory measure, orders were issued for the chief 'Keralan Adichchavanman' alias 'Iramatiraya-Valluva Nadalvan' of 'Karitturan' being nominated as the city guard on the allowance and privileges of 'Attilperu.' It runs as follows:—

TEXT.

1. வல்லுதி ஸ்செரிசு சித்தநிஸ் சியாழ சிவந சிவந ஸ்செரிசு பாரத சிவசெகாபுரத்து பெருமகன் குளக்கரைக் கொல்லு குளவருமன் குளக்கூட்டநுதறையக் கழகவரித்துறைவொருநிச்சுவமனாழி இராமாதிசாய வன்னு வளவின்னுத்து அடைய பெறு அவிசெத்ததால் கொடுத்த புறையிடய குளக்கரைக் கொல்லு குளத்தினு தெரு பாரத செரி வளவின்னுமே

2. தருநாம் அகழகுத்திசாகக் கொடுத்தெட்டினை வடக்கு புறமாதற்கும் அயலன் கொவிறகும் அனாயால் கடனாகும் அந்தை புலையற்கு கொடுத்த இரண்டொ ரிசைதின யகிழக்கு இவ்விசைந்த பெருநான் புகலலை அகழகுத்திசாக இதிலகப்பட்ட புகரயிடம் உள் னிலம் ஒழிவினறிமே நிலப்பயனும் மகப்பயனு மாப்பபட அடகூலப்பெயர் கொடுத்து இர புறமேட்டகதினனு பாத திவசெகர புரதறுதி

3. உஞ்சதறு மண்டபத்தினகத்தொட்டினன் பரிவாரம் பெறுவதற்கவும் மத்தியாத கி லமுங்குளக்கை யூரும் இக்கொட்டை. சாஸிதா கடகாரகயும் இகருமவிலொன்னோ ரொ ருத்தர்ப்படுழை செயலிலும் இக்கொட்டையில ஆகும் ஒந்தகா ஒருவாந்ரததம்பன்னு தெ ஏறது பனி பண்ணியத்தொழில ஒக்கொன்ன பரிவாரம் பண்ணககொடுதல் குளக் கைக்கூறு மிருது நிலம் பத்திரு

4. மூன்றெனது சங்கரணிகர கொளவிகாக்கவும் அங்கொரத நில அடந வடபெறு கொடுத்தொட கொளகுதிசை பணமருன இரமர்திரசிட வனஞல காடாழியாணாகு. —

1. Read காடாள்வாணாகு
2. Read மேல்+நிலப்பயனும் or மேய்நிலப்பயனும்.
3. Read அகப்பயனுமுட்பட.
4. Read மண்டபத்தின்
5. Read கோளகுதிசைவன்மன்.

TRANSLATION.

Hail 'Prosperity! In the year, when Jupiter was in Vrichchikam (i. e. in the Zodiacal sign, Scorpio and the sun was in (Sinnam) Chungam or Avari), the nobles (or the city corporation) of Parthivasakharapuram, assembled in full (குறையுஅக்கட டுக்கூ) on the banks of [the tank] Kulachchikoyil-kulam, when a grant of land as 'Attil-peru' was made [by them] to 'Keralan Adichchavanman' alias Irumattiraya Valluva Nadalvan of 'Kanturay,' bounded, as follows:—

On the south by the tank Kulachchikoyil-kulam, on the west by the Parakachcheyan 'Vala' or 'Valakam,' on the north by the spit, in which a [fence-like] ditch was made by us, and on the east by a spot of land measuring two 'Eru' (இரண்டேர்) granted to [a certain] Pulaya, and adjoining a threshing floor, which occupied half the inter-space between the Purakkal [channel] and the temple of Ayyan (i. e. Sastha) [with the following stipulations]:—

That the boundary line of the land comprised within the above-said four great limits be marked by a fence-like ditch (i. e. அகழகுத்திசை or அகழகுத்தையிசை); that the land be uninterruptedly enjoyed as 'Attilperu' inclusive of the profits, under-ground and above-ground; that the 'Parivarum' dues for the space within the circular Mantapam, situated in the city of 'Parthivasakharapuram' be received [by the donee], that the land be protected by the occupants of the un-registered tract of land and 'Kulachchikoi' village: that whatever faults may be committed by any one of the residents within the fort, the occupants above referred to will not visit all of them with punishment therefor, but will voluntarily perform their services (பசியாரம்) including (அகட்டுதல்) personal attendance, and in return therefor enjoy a share of the produce of 'Kulachchikoi' i. e. three-twelfth of the produce of the double-crop lands, on Kankannur.

We have [thus] granted as a consiliatory measure the lands as 'Attilperu' (அதிசேரத்தலத்திசை) to Keralan Adichchavanman alias Irumattiraya-Valluva Nadalvan.

NOTES.

To ascertain the date of this epigraphical record, no astronomical hints such as any definite year, lunar day, week day, or star is given, other than the solar month (Leo) Chiklam or certain Jovian year (Scorpio) Vrichchikam, which literally means 'the month of Chungam or Avari of a certain Jovian year, in which Jupiter was in Vrichchikam' (i. e. the 5th year of a Jovian cycle).

According to the accepted rule of calculation, 12 Jovian years make one Jovian cycle, and 8½ Jovian cycles make one complete Jovian century. Thus, the first four years—the year, with which the century began, and the subsequent three—must be taken into account for making up that century, which ends with the closing of the ninth cycle; and the remaining eight years must be included within the eighth cycle, as the remaining eight of the ninth cycle formed the first eight years of the ensuing Jovian century. But the identity of the century, in which the present record was engraved for the grant of land as ‘Attilperu’ to the head of the sentinels at the fort of Parthivasekharapuram is still problematical, and may be determined only by the collateral evidence derivable from its characters and expressions, as stated below :—

The characters, above referred to in the prefatory notes, are similar to those employed in the inscriptions of the tenth and eighteenth years of the reign of Rajaraja I of the Chola dynasty at Suchindram and Tirumandikkarai in South Travancore. In his article No. 7—‘Dates of Chola kings’ Professor Keilborn states that the first year of this Rajaraja’s reign commenced not earlier than the 24th December A. D. 984 and not later than the 26th September A. D. 985, (between the Uttarayana-Sankranti of Saka-samvat 996 and the Vishuva-Sankranti of Saka-samvat 997.) The tenth year of his reign is therefore A. D. 994 or 995, and the eighteenth year is A. D. 1002 or 1003. *i. e.* during the second half of the second century M. E. (Vide *Epigraphia Indica* Vol IV page 68.)

The occurrence of Tamil corruptions in this inscription shows that it belonged to a later period, which could, on no account, have been anterior to the fourth quarter of the second century M. E.

From the foregoing circumstances, the inference would be reasonable, that the period, during which the grant of ‘Attilperu’ was made by the nobles of Parthivasekharapuram to ‘Keralan Adichebavanman’ *alias* ‘Iramataraya Valluva Nadalvan’ was approximately the last quarter of the second century M. E., which corresponds to the commencement of the tenth century A. D.

It is to be remembered that the Malabar century is formed of 100 solar years, each of which covers about 4¼ days more than the Jovian year of 361 days, and so a Jovian cycle is 51 days less than the number of days comprised within twelve solar years. Accordingly, a Malabar century consists of 101 Jovian years and ¼ days (*i. e.* 100 Jovian years + 425 days; or 8 Jovian cycles + 5 Jovian years and 65 days.)

The following calculation according to the astronomical principles, kindly delivered by Mr. Sthann Pillai, the Government astronomer, may be of some use in finding out the Jovian year which corresponds to any particular year of the Kollam Era :—

Calculation to find out Jupiter’s situation or Jovian year corresponding to 410 M. E.

410 M. E. = 410 Solar years

Since the number of days in 1 Solar year = 365½

and the number of days in 1 Jovian year = 361

∴ 1 Solar year = 1 Jovian year and 4¼ days

∴ 12 solar years = 12 Jovian years and 51 days
= 1 Jovian cycle and 51 days

∴ 100 Solar years (1 century M. E.) = 100 Jovian years and 425 days
= 8 Jovian cycles, 5 Jovian years and 65 days

Thus 410 solar years (410 M. E.) = 410 Jovian years and 1742½ days
= 34 Jovian cycles, 6 Jovian years, 9 months and 17½ days expired.
= 415th Jovian year *i. e.* the end of the 10th month of the 7th Jovian year in 35th cycle
= the year in which Jupiter was in (Libra) *Tulam*.

Since 410 M. E. begins with the end of the year in which Jupiter was in *Tulam*.

∴ the months of Makaram and Medam in 410 M. E. correspond to the Jovian year of (Scorpio) *Vriehchikam* and they are to be seen in the inscriptions of the temples of Manahikkarai and Thuvallam.

The Jovian years known by the Zodiacal signs corresponding to those of the Malabar Era which are obtained by this calculation and which tally with the dates given in the inscriptions, are noted below for the sake of reference.

- I. The month of Vrichchikam in 149 M. E. = 149 Jovian years and 1 Jovian year, 6 months, $27\frac{1}{4}$ days = 150 Jovian years 6 months $27\frac{1}{4}$ days expired. Since the month of Vrichchikam 149 M. E. = the 10th month of the 7th Jovian year in the 14th Jovian cycle = the year in which Jupiter was in Tulam (Libra).

This agrees with the date (i. e. the month of Vrichchikam or Kartika in the year 149 M. E.) given in one of the copper plate grants of Manabali Matham, Chengannur.

- II. The month of Makaram in 339 M. E.

339 M. E. = 339 Jovian years and 3 Jovian years, 11 months and $26\frac{1}{4}$ days = 342 Jovian years 11 months $26\frac{1}{4}$ days expired = $4\frac{1}{4}$ days to 714th Jovian year. Hence the month of Makaram 339 M. E. = the 14th or the 5th month of the 8th Jovian year of the 29th Jovian cycle = the year in which Jupiter was in Vrichchikam.

This agrees with the date, given in one of the Vatteciattu inscriptions of Tiruvaham, near Trivandrum.

But in the event of Jupiter's retrograde motion (Vakram) having taken place, the corresponding year would be the previous year to the one arrived at by the above calculation. Thus:—

1. The 12th Mreemam 348 M. E.

According to the above calculation, 348 M. E. = 352 Jovian years, 1 month and 4 days expired = the second month of the 5th Jovian year of the 30th Jovian cycle = the year in which Jupiter was in Simham (Leo).

But Jupiter had a retrograde motion at the approximate date of 12th Mreemam 348 M. E. Hence the Tiruvattar inscription records that Jupiter was in Katakam (cancer) on that day.

2. The month of Idavam 427 M. E.

427 M. E. = 433rd Jovian year = the 1st Jovian year of the 37th Jovian cycle = the year, in which Jupiter was in Vrischabham (Taurus).

But as Jupiter's retrogressive motion occurred about Mreemam 427 M. E. it is mentioned in one of the inscriptions of Varkkalam, that Jupiter was then in Mesham (Aries).

Moreover, the corresponding Jovian year may also be the one following that arrived at by the above-mentioned calculation in the event of the occurrence of Jupiter's progressive motion i. e. Attharam.

Now, the last quarter of the second Malabar century, that has been supposed by collateral evidence to be the approximate period of this record, thus includes the Jovian year of Vrichchikam (Scorpio) appearing twice viz.: 186 M. E. and 198 M. E. These are the proper Malabar years, in which Jupiter was in Vrichchikam during the fourth quarter of the second century M. E. The occurrence of Jupiter's progressive or retrogressive motion, if any, would point to the subsequent or previous year as the case may be (i. e. M. E. 187 and 199 or 185 and 197).

It may be fairly presumed that the Kollam year corresponding to the Jovian year under reference was one of the three consecutive years beginning from 186 M. E. or ending with 199 M. E.

During that year Iramatirayn Valluva-Nalayan of Kuritturai, the chief of the occupants of Kulachchaynr, who was by way of sanction appointed by all the nobles of the city corporation as the head of the sentinels at the fort of Parthivasakharapuram, evidently bore the surname 'Keralan Adityavarman' which title must be originated from the name of a reigning sovereign of Travancore. Hence it is probable that his services were recognized by the sovereign of Venadu, so far as to elicit from him the honourific title of Keralan Aditya Varman after the sovereign's own name, before he became the head of the sentinels. The copper plate grant of Manabali Matham, above referred to, clearly shows that on the month of Vrichchikam in the year 149 M. E., when Jupiter was in the Zodiacal sign Libra (Tulam) Venadu

was under the sovereignty of Kotai Aditya Varma. The Qailan inscription reveals that Jayasimha *alias* Vira Kerala Varma flourished in Venadu approximately about the year 166 M. E. Vira Kerala Varma was therefore the immediate successor of Kotai Aditya Varma; Venadu being ruled over by these two sovereigns for about a period of seventeen years from 159 to 166 M. E. The reign of the sovereign Kerala Aditya Varma, from whose name the title conferred on the chief Iransatiraya Valluva Nadalvan of Karitturai was derived, might have commenced either at the end of the third quarter or at the beginning of the fourth quarter of the second Mahabharata century. The appointment of the chief Kerala Atichchavaraman as a city guard, made by all the nobles of Parthivasekharapuram appears to be virtually a re-instatement.

The land which was granted by them as Attilperu to Kerala Atichchavaraman *alias* Iransatiraya Valluva Nadalvan, was bounded on the north by the spot in which a fence-like ditch was made by the city corporation, and on the east by a spot of land measuring two Eru (*Desa P. 8*) granted to a certain Palaiy (and belonging to a threestring floor, which occupied half the inter-space between the Parakkal channel and the temple of Aiyyan Kovil.

The following are the stipulations given in this epigraphical record:—

- (i) That the boundary line of the land comprised within the above said grant, four limits be marked by a fence-like ditch.
- (ii) That the land uninterruptedly be enjoyed as Attilperu inclusive of the profits, under ground and above ground.
- (iii) That the Parivaram dues for the space within the circular mottappan, situated in the city of Parthivasekharapuram be received by the donee.
- (iv) That the fort be protected by the occupants of the un-registered tract of land and Kulachchai village.
- (v) That whatever faults may be committed by any one of the residents within the fort, the occupants, above referred to, will not visit all of them with punishment therefor, but will voluntarily perform their services (Parivaram) including (Akattai) personal attendance and in return therefor, enjoy a share of the produce of Kulachchai i. e. three-twelfth of the produce of the double crop lands, on Kankasam.

The document was denominated by them Avirodhanila-attilperu, which literally means a conciliatory grant of land as Attilperu.

It may be inferred from the qualifying title of the grant, as well as from the first part of the fifth stipulation, that a regular revolt of the occupants of an registered tract of land and Kulachchai village against the residents of the fort of Parthivasekharapuram took place on or before the date of this grant and that the cause of the same was ostensibly the hostile feelings which grew out of the aggressiveness and partiality of one of the nobles who favoured nine other menial communities, that were, as we know from other records, recipients of Desabandham, being entitled to receive a share i. e. one tenth of the produce as 'Parivaram dues'.

It appears that Kerala Atichchavaraman *alias* Iransatiraya Valluva-Nadalvan, who came from Karitturai and resided at the time in Kulachchai village, was elected by the villagers as their leader in virtue of his prominence and experience as a warrior and that their revolt was successfully undertaken and carried through by this chief against the residents of the fort of Parthivasekharapuram up to the time when Kerala Atichchavaraman was earnestly importuned by the nobles for a reconciliation. It might have been urged by Kerala Atichchavaraman that if the services of his community were required for protecting the fort of Parthivasekharapuram, they must be allowed the enjoyment of two shares in excess of what they had before with a view to obtain for his own a rank superior to those of nine other menial communities. It was then that Kerala Atichchavaraman and his adherents were allowed by the city corporation to enjoy the Parivaram dues in excess i. e. three-twelfth of the produce of the double-crop lands in Kulachchai, on 'Kankasam' as mentioned in the latter part of the fifth stipulation.

It would not be wrong surmise that nothing but an open revolt, such as the one suggested above, could call together all the nobles of Parthivasekharapuram on the banks of the tank named Koyilkulamharai, and compel them to make a grant of

land as a conciliatory measure to Kerala Atichahaverman through a document, which expressly stipulated that whatever faults may be committed by any one of the residents, within the fort, the occupants, above referred to, will not visit any of them with punishment therefor, but voluntarily perform their services including personal attendance.

Further, the date of the revolt must have been nearer the second of the two dates above specified. If it were about the year first mentioned, the sovereign who conferred his honourific title on this chief would have been still alive, and make it highly improbable that he committed such an act of ingratitude towards his royal benefactor, by taking open arms against his nobles.

The name 'Kulachan-Koyil-Kulankaram' standing for the place in which the meeting of the nobles was convened calls for some explanation. We have already seen in Sheet No. 6, that the mansion of the chieftain Vekuvann Senkadan was subsequently to its destruction by Narayana Brahmanlikanjam styled Kottakkulam inasmuch as a tank was constructed on the site of the destruction. This clearly points to the custom then in vogue of converting a vanquished chieftain's residence into a public tank with a view to enhance the glory of the victor. It was thus the Kurum Sahu of Cheralan was transformed into a tank by his opponent and was named Kumari-Sakshikulam. The origin of the names Periyakulam and Thakkulam from the quondam Karaiskandesvaran Sahu is another illustration to the point. Looking at the date of the present inscription which is removed only by one century from the occurrence of the destruction of Vekuvann Senkadan's mansion, it is highly probable that that site was subsequently converted into the Kottakkulam in question together with Kulachchayur, a hamlet formed of scattered houses. The etymology of the word Kulachchay is Kulam + Say i. e., tank and paddy lands.

The Kulachchay under reference is not to be identified with the modern Kulachchay of Iraniyal as its boundaries are entirely different from the one mentioned in the inscription.

T. S. GANESA PILLAI,
Archaeological Field Assistant.



Town Improvement Committee, Alleppey.

Proceedings of the special meeting held in the Committee's
Office on Wednesday the 28th June, 1905
15th Mithunam, 1950

Present

- Mr. A. W. L. Vernede *President.*
" Nowrojee Pestonjee Narichwalla.
M. R. Ry M. Appavoo Pillay Avergal.
" S. Venkittarama Naidoo Avergal, L. M. & S.
Mr. P. M. Varkki.
" Vargese Chandy B. A. & B. L.
M. R. Ry K. Parameswara Aiyar Avergal B. A. & B. L.

The meeting commenced at 8 A. M.

I. Read Dewan's letter Ref on C. No. ¹⁰⁷² V S. of 05, dated 23rd June 1905 sanctioning the rules regarding "compulsory house-scavenging" in the town of Alleppey.

Resolved that the rules be enforced from the 15th of Kanni 1081, and that a notice regarding the same be published both in the Government Gazette and by beat of drum within the town.

II. The Committee are of opinion that the Dewan Peishkar of Kottayam be asked to depute a man to report to the Committee about the encroachments on the Vnda Canal, northern bank, for, it has been observed that certain persons, especially Sukar Vydhan Goinda Pillay, are erecting buildings on the bank, and otherwise trespassing on the canal, apparently with a view to misappropriate the land which will shortly have to be acquired for the widening of the canal.

III. Resolved that, whereas Mr. Nanayana Pillay of mappathil has closed the water-channel to the west of the Mullacal culvert, the Dewan Peishkar of Quilon be asked to direct the Tahsildar of Ambalapuzha to take immediate action in the matter with the view to remove the present obstruction to the passage of water in the monsoon, which interferes with the convenience of the public, and threatens to breach the neighbouring tanks and embankments, the Tahsildar having failed to take any notice of the Committee's representation to him in the matter.

The meeting broke up at 9. A. M.

A. W. L. VARNEDE,
President.

Town Improvement Committee, Alleppey.

Proceedings of the special meeting held again in the Committee's
Office at 9 A. M. on Wednesday the ^{28th June, 1905}
^{15th Mithunom, 1090.}

Present

Mr. A. W. L. Vernede ... *President.*

Non-official Members.

" Nowrojee Pestonji Narielwalla.

M. R. Ry. M. Appavoo Pillay, Aveigal.

Mr. Vargese Chanday B. A. & B. L.

M. R. Ry. K. Paramaswara Aiyer Aveigal, B. A. & B. L.

The official members were also present.

Meeting held for the selection of a member to represent this Committee at the
"Sri Mulam Popular Assembly of Travancore" in Thulam next.

Resolved that Mr. Nowrojee Pestonjee Narielwalla be nominated as the
member to represent this Committee, and Mr. Nowrojee accepted the nomination.

This meeting broke up at 9-15 A. M.

A. W. L. VERNEDÉ,

President.

110-1100001 P. 7.10.24

Town Improvement Committee, Nagercoil.

Proceedings of the meeting held on Saturday

the ^{15th June, 1905.}
~~28th January, 1905.~~

Present

M. R. Ry. N. Subrahmanya Aiyar Avergal, M. A.	<i>President</i>
„ G. Vankotasubrahmanya Aiyar Avergal.	
„ S. Subrahmanya Aiyar Avergal.	
Mr. M. D. Daniel B. A.,	
„ S. R. Swyny.	

I. Read letter from the Dewan No. ⁷²⁰~~720~~ dated 19-5-05, making certain suggestions in regard to the draft rules for License-fees submitted by the Committee for the approval of Government.

Resolved

- (1) that the conditions under which the several licenses provided under the Regulation may be granted and allowed to remain in force be embodied in the Rules. The conditions are already found specified in the license-form and will now be incorporated in the Rules as well.
- (2) License-fees for explosives having been distinctly contravened by order of Government No. P. D. 1069, dated 12th August 1902, in view of the fact that under another Regulation viz., Regulation III of 1861, the payment of fees for all explosives of which dynamite is one is declared compulsory, the Committee find it necessary to remove even dynamite from the class of articles on which fees could be levied under the T. I. Regulation. The draft rules will be amended accordingly. In regard to the temporary occupation of a street under Section 33 of the T. I. Regulation, the Committee do not think that the license therefor should be charged with a fee.

In regard to fees for slaughter-houses the fee fixed by the Committee Rs. 5 per annum for private slaughter-houses which the Committee note is higher than that of Kottayam, is not in their opinion excessive. In view of the defensibility of taxing the rich man's luxury rather than the poor man's necessity, to which description meat is generally understood to correspond and of the inexpediency of offering special facilities at the centre of Nanjanad — Nagercoil — for the restriction in whatsoever a manner, of agricultural livestock, the Committee do not consider any reduction in the fee necessary. In regard to public slaughter-houses, the Committee has no experience of them and have no objection to accept the rates proposed by Kottayam until their own experience should necessitate a modification.

Resolved that the Rules modified in reference to the above observation be resubmitted for the approval of Government.

II. Read Dewan's letter No. M. 439, dated 1-6-05, informing that the question of improving the northern bank of the tank to the west of the Nagercoil Brahmin village may be dropped.

Recorded.

III. Read letter dated 10-6-05, from the Medical Officer Nagercoil stating his inability to attend the meeting.

Recorded.

IV. Read Sanitary Inspector's report No. 247 dated 21-5-05, stating that Nagar Pillai Narayana Asary has not enclosed his compound even after conviction.

Resolved that he be prosecuted.

V. Read Sanitary Inspector's reports Nos. 246 and 248 stating that four persons carry on business in contravention of Section 53 of the T. I. Regulation.

Resolved that notices be issued to them to show cause why they should not be prosecuted.

VI. Read Sanitary Inspector's report No. 249 dated 22-5-05, submitting a list of persons, six in number, who keep their compounds unenclosed and in a dirty condition.

Resolved that notices be issued to them to cleanse the compounds and enclose them by wall not less than 5 ft. high within 15 days

VII. Read Sanitary Inspector's report No. 251, dated 22-5-05, recommending the grant of license to Arumugam Pillai to trade in coir.

Sanctioned.

VIII. Read Sanitary Inspector's report No. 257, dated 27-5-05, stating that Rammateea Pillai has put up a pandal in the street without permission.

Resolved that notices be issued to him to show cause why he should not be prosecuted.

IX. Read Sanitary Inspector's report No. 176, and the explanation of one of the persons Arumugam Pillai referred to therein for carrying on trade in kerosine oil without license

Resolved that he be warned for the present.

With regard to the other person who has not appeared on account of a difference in name in the notice it was resolved that another notice be issued to him to show cause why he should not be prosecuted.

N. SUBRAHMANYA AIYAR,
President.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that the right of collecting Lemon grass from all the reserved and unreserved forests in the Manjapra Range for 3 years from Avani 1081 to Adi 1083 and in the Idiyera and Nerimangalam Ranges for 27 months from Vycansy 1081 to Adi 1083 will be sold by public auction at the Divisional Forest Office, Malayattur, on the 28th Adi 1080/12th August 1905 at 1 p. m.

2. The successful bidder will have to pay a deposit of one-third of the amount at the spot and the remaining sum by successive instalments as may be specified in the agreement which he will have to enter into with the Divisional Forest Officer, subject to the approval of the Conservator of Forests.

3. If the successful bidder fails to pay the deposit, as stated in clause 2 above, the right of collection will be resold at the risk of the first bidder, who will be held responsible for any loss resulting therefrom but will have no claim on the gain.

4. Further information may be obtained on application at the office of the Divisional Forest Officer at Malayattur.

Conservator's Office,
Quilon,
14th Adi. 1080.
29th July 1905.

T. PONNAMBALAM PILLAI,
Ag. Conservator of Forests.

കൺസർവെററാപ്പീസിൽ നിന്നും പരസ്യം ചെയ്യുന്നതു ഏതെന്നാൽ

മലയാറ്റൂർ ഡിവിഷനിൽ ചെന്ന മഞ്ഞപ്ര റേഞ്ചിൽ ഉള്ള ഒരിച്ചിപ്പൊട്ടത്തും അല്ലാത്തതും അയ്യ ഭൂമിയിൽ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന തൈലം മാറ്റി എടുക്കുന്ന പുല്ലു ചാപ്പം അഥവാ അരിമാസം മുതൽ ചാപ്പം അരിമാസം വരെ മൂന്നു വർഷത്തേക്കും തുടിയറ നെയ്യമേലും ഈ ട്രെഞ്ചുകളിൽ ചെലവെടുക്കാമുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ഒണ്ടാകുന്ന പുല്ലു ചാപ്പം വൈക്കം റിംഗും മുതൽ ചാപ്പം അരിമാസം വരെ ഒരു വാസത്തേക്കും ശേഖരപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള അവകാശം ചാറ്റി ആഗസ്റ്റ് 14-നു ക്കു ചാപ്പം ആടി 12-നു ചകൽ ഒരു മണിക്കു മലയാറ്റൂർ ഡിവിഷൻ ഫോറസ്റ്റ് അപ്പീസിൽ വെച്ചു കേൾ ചെയ്യപ്പെടുന്നതാകുന്നു.

2. കൂടുതൽ തുകകൾ വിളിക്കുകയെന്നവർ ചെലവെടുപ്പിൽ മുന്നിൽ ഒരു ഭാഗം ഉടനെ യും ബാക്കി ഉടമ്പടിയിൽ വ്യവസ്ഥ ചെയ്യുന്നതുപോലെ ഓരോ നൂറു നെക്കും പൂക്കി രീതിക്കും തും ചെലവെടുക്കുന്നതിനായി സ്ഥിരപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന മറ്റുള്ള വ്യവസ്ഥി ഏതെങ്കിലും വൈച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

3. മേൽ രണ്ടാം വകുപ്പിൽ വിവരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതുപോലെ ഓരോന്നി നൂറു നെക്കിയിൽ നണ്ടാമതു ചെലവെടുക്കുന്നതും അതിൽ വെച്ചുണ്ടാകുന്ന നൂറു നെക്കി നൂറു ചെലവെടുക്കുന്നതും ഉത്തരവാദിയായി തീരുന്നതും ലാഭം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതായാൽ അതിപോഴം അയാൾക്കു അവകാശം ഇല്ലാത്തതും ആകുന്നു.

4. കൂടുതലായി അറിയേണ്ട വിവരങ്ങൾ മലയാറ്റൂർ ഡിവിഷൻ ഫോറസ്റ്റ് അപ്പീസിൽ അപേക്ഷിച്ചാൽ അറിയാവുന്നതാണ്.

കൺസർവെററാപ്പീസു
കൊല്ലം
ചാപ്പം ആടി 12-നു

ടി. പൊന്നമ്പലംപിള്ള,
ജ. കൺസർവെററ.

NOTICE

Under sections 15 and 16 of the Forest Rules

No. & date.	Number and description of article.	Measurement.	Marks and stamps.	Age	Where, when and by whom found or seized.	Where secured	Officer before whom claim is to be made.	Remarks.
	Blackwood logs	3.						
		L. 3½ x 18½ G. 7½ x 10 No. 10 x 9	NIL	8 years.	Found out by Minachil Range Guard Kesava Pillai and others at Kuppatt malam chekkal on 10th Dhana, 1979.	Entrusted to a third party on the spot.	Minachil Range Officer	
	Teak logs	4.						
		6½ x 11 14 x 7 9 x 8 10 x 8½	70-4-9 Koc.	5 years.	Found out by Minachil Range Guard Dhunodara Panikker at Madathil purayidom on 28th Mithunam, 1978.	Do.	Do.	
	Teak logs	3.						
		8½ x 6½ 7 x 9 7½ x 7	70-4-9 Koc.	Do.	Arrested by the above Guard at Olakkal purayidom on 28th Mithunam 1978	Do.	Do.	
	Teak logs	5.						
		12½ x 9½ 8 x 8½ 9 x 6½ 6 x 9½ 5½ x 10	70-4-9 Koc.	12 years.	Arrested by the above Guard at Nalavallipurayidom on 28th Mithunam, 1978	Do.	Do.	
	Teak logs	12.						
		12 x 9 7 x 5½ 13 x 9 11 x 7 8 x 6½ 16 x 8½ 12 x 10½ 9 x 9½ 11 x 7 10 x 10 10½ x 9½ 9 x 8½	NIL	12 years.	Found out by the Minachil Range Officer at Akalakunnath-madathil purayidom and other places on 13th Elavai, 1979	Do.	Do.	

Claims should be preferred within 90 days from the date of publication of this notice. In case of failure, the articles will be confiscated and the sale proceeds credited to Government and no notice will be taken of the claims preferred after the expiry of the date.

NOTICE

Under sections 15 and 16 of the Forest Rules

No. & date	No. and description of article	Measurement.	Marks and stamps	Age	Where, when and by whom found or seized.	Where secured.	Officer before whom claim is to be made.	Remarks.
	Teak logs 2.	L. 11 × 9 —1 G. 7 × 7½ —1 No.	Nil.	12 years.	Found out by the Minachil Range Officer at Vadakkamuri purayidom on 13th Idavam, 1079.	Entrusted to a third party on the spot.	Minachil Range Officer.	Claims should be preferred within 30 days from the date of publication of this notice. In case of failure, the articles will be confiscated and the sale proceeds credited to Government and no notice will be taken of the claims preferred after the expiry of the date.
	Teak log 1.	21 × 11½ —1	Nil.	1 month	Found out by the above Range Officer near Bazaar landing place at Lalam on 25th Dhannu, 1080.	Do.	Do.	
	Thambazh log 1.	12½ × 7 —1	Nil.	6 months.	Found out by Manimala Range Accountant at Mallapally Valia- shades on 10th Kumbham, 1080.	Entrusted to a third party at Mallapally.	Manimala Range Officer.	
	Teak logs 2.	7½ × 9 —1 11½ × 7 —1	Sa-Thadavoo-1080 Sa-Thadavoo.	5 years. 15 years.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
	Teak logs 3.	10½ × 8½ —1 9½ × 9½ —1 8½ × 7½ —1	Manimala Range Nedoo.	5 years. 5 years. 10 years.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
	Vaha logs 7	9 × 16 —1 10½ × 15 —1 10 × 14 —1 12 × 12 —1 9 × 16 —1 10½ × 15½ —1 7 × 15 —1	Nil.	1 year.	Found out by Minachil Range Guards Dhanodara Panikker and others at Moondamunrik on 3rd Meenam, 1078.	Entrusted to a third party on the spot.	Minachil Range Officer.	
	Teak log 1	7 × 7 —1	Nil.	1½ years.	Found out by Minachil Range Guard Mann John at Kanyarmattam Cherikal on 9th Medom, 1079.	Do.	Do.	

Kottayam,
6th Ash, 1080.

T. RAJARAM ROW,
Divisional Forest Officer.

വനംവകുപ്പ് ചട്ടം ൧൯൭൦ ൧൯൭൦ വകുപ്പുകൾ അനുസരിച്ചു പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന പരസ്യം

നമ്പരും തീയതിയും	ചരക്കിനവും എണ്ണവും	അളവു	മുദ്രയും താക്കടവും ഉദ്ധം	പരക്കും	ആദായം എവിടെ എപ്പോൾ കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചതെന്നു	എവിടെ സൂക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുവരുന്നു	എന്തു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ അടുക്കൽ നാലകാശം വെറുധിപ്പിക്കണം	വിചാർ
൦൦൦൧൧൧൧	ക	നി വ എണ്ണം ൧ X ൧൦൦ ൧ X ൧൦൦ ൧ X ൧൦൦	ഇല്ലാ	പു കൊല്ലം	മിന്നച്ചൽ റെഞ്ചു ഗാർഡ് കെ ശമ്പലിള്ളി മുതൽപെരു ഏതെങ്കിലും ൧൦൦൦- കപ്പാറ്റാലംചെരിയയിൽ വെച്ചു കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചതു			
൦൦൦൧൧൧൧	ക	൧൦ X ൧൦൦ ൧൦ X ൧൦ ൧൦ X ൧൦	൧൦൦-൧൦൦൦	കു കൊല്ലം	മിന്നച്ചൽ റെഞ്ചുഗാർഡ് കെ ശമ്പലിള്ളി മുതൽപെരു ഏതെങ്കിലും ൧൦൦൦- കപ്പാറ്റാലംചെരിയയിൽ വെച്ചു കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചതു	സ്ഥലത്തു മുന്നാകുന്നതിനുള്ള	മിന്നച്ചൽ റെഞ്ചുഗാർഡ് കെ ശമ്പലിള്ളി മുതൽപെരു ഏതെങ്കിലും ൧൦൦൦- കപ്പാറ്റാലംചെരിയയിൽ വെച്ചു കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചതു	
൦൦൦൧൧൧൧	ക	൧൦ X ൧൦൦ ൧ X ൧൦ ൧ X ൧൦	൧൦൦-൧൦൦൦	കു കൊല്ലം	മിന്നച്ചൽ റെഞ്ചുഗാർഡ് കെ ശമ്പലിള്ളി മുതൽപെരു ഏതെങ്കിലും ൧൦൦൦- കപ്പാറ്റാലംചെരിയയിൽ വെച്ചു കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചതു	സ്ഥലത്തു മുന്നാകുന്നതിനുള്ള	മിന്നച്ചൽ റെഞ്ചുഗാർഡ് കെ ശമ്പലിള്ളി മുതൽപെരു ഏതെങ്കിലും ൧൦൦൦- കപ്പാറ്റാലംചെരിയയിൽ വെച്ചു കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചതു	
൦൦൦൧൧൧൧	ക	൧൦ X ൧൦൦ ൧ X ൧൦ ൧ X ൧൦	൧൦൦-൧൦൦൦	കു കൊല്ലം	മിന്നച്ചൽ റെഞ്ചുഗാർഡ് കെ ശമ്പലിള്ളി മുതൽപെരു ഏതെങ്കിലും ൧൦൦൦- കപ്പാറ്റാലംചെരിയയിൽ വെച്ചു കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചതു	സ്ഥലത്തു മുന്നാകുന്നതിനുള്ള	മിന്നച്ചൽ റെഞ്ചുഗാർഡ് കെ ശമ്പലിള്ളി മുതൽപെരു ഏതെങ്കിലും ൧൦൦൦- കപ്പാറ്റാലംചെരിയയിൽ വെച്ചു കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചതു	

വനം വകുപ്പ്: മരം മരം വകുപ്പുകൾക്കനുസരിച്ച പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന പരസ്യം

സമ്പദം നിയന്ത്രിയം	ചരക്കിനവും എണ്ണവും	അളവ്	മുദ്രയും അട യാളവും	പഴക്കം	അതാൽ എവിടെ എപ്പോൾ കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചതെന്നു	എവിടെ സൂക്ഷി ച്ചിട്ടു വരുന്നു	എതു ഉദ്യോഗ സ്ഥന്റെ അം കരണ അവകാ ശം ബോധിപ്പി ക്കണം	റിലാൽ
	തെക്കുതടി	മരം നി വ എണ്ണം മരം X ന ൭ X ൧ I മരം X ന മരം X ൭ ൮ X ന II മരം X ൮ I മരം X മരം II ന X ന II മരം X ൭ മരം X മരം മരം X ന II ന X ൮ II	ഇല്ലാ	മരം കൊല്ലം	മിനച്ചൽ റെഞ്ചാഫീസർ അ കലാശനത്തു മറത്തൽ പരമ്പ ടത്തിലുമാറ്റം വച്ചു ഏതു തുടര മരം- കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചതു	സംഭരണ മൂന്നാമസ്ഥാനത്തിന്മേൽ	മിനച്ചൽ റെഞ്ചാഫീസറുടെ അടയ്ക്കൽ	മരം പരസ്യം ഗവണ്മെന്റിൽ ചെയ്യുന്ന ജില്ലയിൽ മുതൽ നം ജില്ലയിൽനിന്നും ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാരുടെയിൽ ഹാജരാവി തെളിവു കൊടുക്കുന്നതും അല്ലാത്തപക്ഷം ചരക്കുകൾ സ കാരം ചെയ്ത മുതൽ കൂടുതലും പിന്നീട് വരുന്ന അവകാശ ങ്ങൾ സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അർഹത.
	തെക്കുതടി	മരം മരം X ന ൭ X ൭ I		മരം	ടി റെഞ്ചാഫീസർ ഏതു ഉട വം മരം- വടക്കേമുറി പരമ്പ ടത്തിൽ വച്ചു കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചതു			
	തെക്കുതടി	മരം ൧ I X മരം II		മരം കൊല്ലം	ചാലം അങ്ങാടിക്കടുത്തു സ മപം വച്ചു മിനച്ചൽ റെഞ്ചാഫീ സർ ചരം മരം മരം- കണ്ടുപി ടിച്ചതു			

Notice.

Tenders are hereby invited for the right of collection of Honey and Wax from the hills of Idiyara, Manjapra and Nariamangalam Ranges in the Malattoor Division and their delivery at the respective Range offices during the year 1931.

2. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the collection and delivery of Honey and Wax of _____ Ranges" and addressed to the Divisional Forest Officer under registered cover and should reach the undersigned on or before the ^{27th Chingam 1931} 27th September 1931 on which date tenders will be opened in public at 1 P. M. after which none will be accepted.

3. All tenders should be accompanied by an earnest money of Rs. 10 without which no consideration will be taken of such tenders.

4. The earnest money of the successful tenderers will be credited as part of the amount they will have to pay as security for the prompt carrying out of the contract, and that of the unsuccessful tenderers will be returned.

5. Tenders must also state the quantity of Honey and Wax they will supply from each Range.

6. The undersigned reserves the right of accepting or rejecting any tender without assigning a reason.

7. Contracts will be entered into with the successful tenderers, the confirmation of which shall be subject to the approval of the Conservator of Forests.

Divisional Forest Office,
Malayattur,
5th Karkadagom, 1030.

A. C. WATTS,
Divisional Forest Officer.

മലയാറ്റൂർ ഡിവിഷൻ ഫോറസ്റ്റാപ്പിസിൽ നിന്നും

പരസ്യം ചെയ്യുന്നതു എന്തെന്നാൽ

മലയാറ്റൂർ ഡിവിഷനൽ ചെറു ഇടയറ മഞ്ഞപ്ര നെയ്യമംഗലം െം റെഞ്ചുകളിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട മലകളിൽ നിന്നും ഹവ്വപാമാണ്ടു കക്കു തെരും മെഴുകു ശെഖരിച്ചു അതതു റെഞ്ചാപ്പിസുകളിൽ എൽപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു ഭാഷാസുകൾ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു.

൧. ഭാഷാസുകൾ ഇന്ന റെഞ്ചിൽ നിന്നു തെരും മെഴുകു ശെഖരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഭാഷാസു എന്നു പറഞ്ഞു എഴുതി ഹവ്വപാമാണ്ടു ചിങ്ങമാസം ഫറം-ക്കു ചന്ദ്രം സെപ്തംബർ ൨൭-യോ അതിനു മുമ്പെയോ ഡിവിഷൻ ഫോറസ്റ്റാപ്പിസിൽ കിട്ടത്തക്കവണ്ണം രജിസ്ട്രർ ചെയ്യുകക്കണ്ടതാകുന്നു ഭാഷാസുകൾ മെല്ലെത്ത രീതിയിൽ പകൽ കുന്നിക്കുടി അപ്പിസിൻവെച്ചു തുറക്കപ്പെടുന്നതും അതുകഴിഞ്ഞു വരുന്ന ഭാഷാസുകളെ സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നതല്ലാത്തതും ആകുന്നു.

൨. ഓരോ ഭാഷാസിറൊട്ടുകൂടി ൧൦ രൂപാ നിരതദ്രവ്യമായി അയക്കേണ്ടതും അതു തില്ലാത്ത വരുന്ന ഭാഷാസുകളെ സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നതല്ലാത്തതാകുന്നു.

൩. സ്വീകരിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന ഭാഷാസുകാരുടെ നിരതദ്രവ്യം അവർ പിന്നീട് ഡെമണി വസ്തുക്കളായി വരുന്ന തുകയിൽ ഒരു ഓഹരിയായി വകുവയ്ക്കുന്നതും അല്ലാത്തവരുടെ തുക തിരിച്ചു കൊടുക്കപ്പെടുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

൪. ഓരോ റെഞ്ചിൽ നിന്നു എത്രമാത്രം തെരും മെഴുകു ശെഖരിച്ചു എൽപ്പിക്കാമെന്നുള്ള ഭാഗംകൂടി ഭാഷാസിൽ വിവരിച്ചിരിക്കേണ്ടതും ഏതെങ്കിലും വർഷം പ്രത്യേക കാരണം കൂടാതെ സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നതിനോ നിഷേധിക്കുന്നതിനോ ഉള്ള അധികാരം ഡിവിഷൻ ഫോറസ്റ്റാപ്പിസുള്ളതാകുന്നു.

൫. സ്വീകരിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന ഭാഷാസുകാരെക്കൊണ്ടു ഉടമ്പടി എഴുതി വെക്കുകയും അതു കൺസർവെററവർകളുടെ അനുവാദത്തിനാൽ സ്ഥിരപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതാണ്.

മലയാറ്റൂർ }
൫ കക്കുകയും വും }

എ. സി. വാട്സ്,
ഡിവിഷൻ ഫോറസ്റ്റാപ്പിസർ.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that it is proposed to sell by public auction the right of collection and disposal of Minor Forest Produce mentioned at foot in the reserved and unreserved forests of Narainangalam, Manjappa and Idiyara Ranges of the Malayattur Division during 1081 of the Divisional Forest Office at Malayattur on the

20th Chingam 1081

4th September 1905

2. The auction will commence at 11 a. m. when the intending purchasers are required to be in attendance.

3. The sale will be knocked down to the highest bidder who will have to pay one-third of the amount bid for immediately after the auction.

4. On a bid being accepted, which is subject to the approval of the Conservator of Forests, the bidder shall, within 10 days after intimation, pay the balance of the amount bid and execute an agreement on a stamp paper for the due fulfilment of his contract. If he fails to execute his agreement the right will be resold and should the Government sustain any loss thereby the original bidder shall in addition to the forfeiture of the money deposited be held responsible for the loss, but he shall not be entitled to any profit arising from the resale.

5. The Divisional Forest Officer reserves to himself the right of accepting or rejecting any of the bids without assigning any reason.

6. Further particulars may be had from the Divisional Forest Office.

Divisional Forest Office,
Malayattur,
5th Karkailagom, 1081.

A. C. WATTS,
Divisional Forest Officer.

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Saffron | 13. Kolimbili. | 25. Pinela. |
| 2. Konrappatta. | 14. Chundakka. | 26. Vazzanacover |
| 3. Karuvappatta | 15. Valamprika | 27. Nayarattake |
| 4. Veypadapoli. | 16. Tamminid. | 28. Kalanga. |
| 5. Chappingu. | 17. Olunnaku. | 29. Maruvettika. |
| 6. Gooscherry | 18. Jack fruits. | 30. Cluster seeds. |
| 7. Gall-nut. | 19. Cheethini. | 31. Karuvanthottu. |
| 8. Thanmikka. | 20. Pomampooyn. | 32. Kazhanchikera. |
| 9. Thippakka. | 21. Kanjirakuru | 33. Sarsapanilla |
| 10. Stic-lie | 22. Kacholam. | 34. Marking nut. |
| 11. Poovathu. | 23. Eravali. | 35. Cheeka. |
| 12. Ginger. | 24. Odakuru. | 36. Dammer. |

മലയാറ്റൂർ ഡിവിഷനൽ ഫാറസ്റ്റാപ്പീസിൽ നിന്നും
പരസ്യം ചെയ്യുന്നതെന്നാൽ

മലയാറ്റൂർ ഡിവിഷനിൽ ചെന്ന് നെയ്യമംഗലം ഇടിയറ മഞ്ഞപ്പുഴയും ഓഞ്ചുലിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട ഒരിടത്തുപോലും ഒരിടത്തുപോലും ആയ മലകളിൽ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതും താഴെ പറയുന്നതുമായ വനം വിളവുകൾ ഫാ.പു.മാണു കൂടാതെ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതും കൊണ്ടു ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള അവകാശം ഫാ.പു.മാണു ആവണി ൨൦൩-ാം ൧൯൦൫ സെപ്റ്റംബർമാസം ൨൩- മലയാറ്റൂർ ഡിവിഷൻ ഫാറസ്റ്റാപ്പീസിൽ വെച്ച് ലെലം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനായി ശ്രമിക്കുന്നു.

൨. ലെലം പകൽ ഒരു മണിക്കു ആരംഭിക്കുന്നതും ആ സമയം ലെലത്തിൽ ചെറുനന്നിനു മനസ്സുള്ളവർ ഹാജരായിരിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

൩. ലെലം കൂടുതൽ തുകയ്ക്കു വിളിക്കേണ്ടവരുടെ മേൽ സ്ഥിരപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതും ലെലത്തുകയിൽ മുന്നിൽ ഒരുഭാഗം ലെലം കഴിയുന്ന ഉടൻ ഒടുക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

൪. കൂടുതൽ തുകയ്ക്കു വിളിക്കേണ്ട ആളിന്റെ ചെരിൽ കൺസർവ്വേറ്റർക്കുണ്ടാകുന്ന അനുവാദപ്രകാരം ലെലം സ്ഥിരപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതും അനുവദിക്കുന്ന ഉടൻ വിവരം ലെലക്കാരന്റെ തൊഴുപ്പുടുത്തുന്നതും ആകുന്നു. വിവരം അറിവു കിട്ടുന്നതുമുതൽ ൧൦ ദിവസത്തിനകം ലെലത്തുകയിൽ മുമ്പു ഒടുക്കിയതുപോലെ ബാക്കിയുള്ള തുക കെട്ടിവെച്ചു മുദ്രചത്രത്തിൽ ഉടമ്പടി എഴുതി വെക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അതിനുള്ള ഉടമ്പടി എഴുതി വെക്കുന്നതായി അയാൾ അവകാശം വീണ്ടും ലെലം ചെയ്യുന്നതും അങ്ങിനെ ലെലം ചെയ്യുന്നതിൽ വെച്ച് ഗവണ്മെണ്ടിലെ വല്ല നഷ്ടവും സംഭവിക്കുന്നതിൽ മുൻ ലെലക്കാരൻ കെട്ടിവെച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പണം സക്കാരിലേക്കു മുതൽകൂട്ടുന്നതിനു പുറമെ നഷ്ടത്തിനു അയാൾ ഉത്തരവാദിയാകുന്നതും ആണ്. എന്നാൽ രണ്ടാമതും ലെലം ചെയ്യുന്നതിൽ വെച്ച് ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന ആദായത്തിനു അയാൾക്കു അവകാശം ഇല്ലാത്തതും ആകുന്നു.

൫. യാതൊരു കാരണവും പറയാതെ ലെലത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ തുകയെങ്കിലും വെറെ ഏതെങ്കിലും തുകയെങ്കിലും നിക്ഷേപിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അധികാരം ഡിവിഷനാപ്പീസ് ഉള്ളതാകുന്നു.

൬. വെറെ അറിയേണ്ടതായ വിവരങ്ങൾ ഡിവിഷനാപ്പീസിൽ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടാൽ അറിയാവുന്നതാണ്.

ഡിവിഷൻ ഫാറസ്റ്റാപ്പീസ്
മലയാറ്റൂർ ൫-൧൨ ലും }

എ. സി. വാട്സ്,
ഡിവിഷനൽ ഫാറസ്റ്റാപ്പീസർ.

- ൧. മഞ്ഞൾ
- ൨. കൊന്നപ്പെട്ട
- ൩. കരുവാപ്പട്ട
- ൪. ഓമ്പാടപ്പാടി
- ൫. ചപ്പങ്ങ
- ൬. നെല്ലിക്കാ
- ൭. കടുകാ
- ൮. താന്നിക്കാ
- ൯. തിപ്പലിക്കാ
- ൧൦. കൊലരക്ക
- ൧൧. പുവള്ള
- ൧൨. ഇഞ്ചി
- ൧൩. കൊലിഞ്ചി
- ൧൪. ചുണ്ടക്കാ
- ൧൫. വലമ്പിരിക്കാ
- ൧൬. പള്ളി
- ൧൭. ചുറ്റുകാ
- ൧൮. പൂക്ക

- ൧൯. ചീത്ത
- ൨൦. പൊന്നംപുവ്
- ൨൧. കാഞ്ഞിരക്ക
- ൨൨. കയ്പാലം
- ൨൩. ഇരുവെലി
- ൨൪. ഓടക്കര
- ൨൫. പിഞ്ചൽ
- ൨൬. വഴനപ്പുവ
- ൨൭. നാഞ്ഞൊട്ടക്കാ
- ൨൮. കളങ്ങ
- ൨൯. മാവേട്ടിക്കാ
- ൩൦. ആവണക്ക
- ൩൧. കുഞ്ഞാട്ടി
- ൩൨. കഴഞ്ചിക്ക
- ൩൩. നാമ്പിണ്ടി
- ൩൪. നെഞ്ഞൊട്ടക്കാ
- ൩൫. ചീരക്കാ
- ൩൬. കുന്തിരിക്ക

Trivandrum Observatory Notices.

Meteorological Observations. From the 31st July to the 6th August 1905				Monday 31st July 1905	Tues 1st Aug	Wed 2nd Do	Thurs 3rd Do	Friday 4th Do	Sat 5th Do	Sun 6th Do	Total fall of rain.	
				inch	inch	inch	inch	inch	inch	inch	During the week.	From 1st Jan. 1905
Reduced Atmospheric Pressure	Maximum	9 A.M.	...	29.708	29.720	29.706	29.709	29.719	29.773	—	0.24	58.17
Id	Id.	Minimum	3 P.M.	631	631	641	641	633	700	—		
Temperature of Air		6 A.M.	...	76.0	76.2	75.0	76.0	74.8	75.3	—		
Id	Id	0 P.M.	...	88.2	82.6	85.5	85.5	85.6	83.8	—		
Id of Evaporation		6 A.M.	...	74.7	74.0	72.3	73.0	71.9	73.1	—		
Id	Id.	0 P.M.	...	76.6	76.7	76.9	75.0	75.5	75.9	—		
Depth of Rain in inches (read at 8 A.M.)				—	0.24	—	—	—	—	—		
Daily Velocity of wind	in miles			214.7	202.8	264.8	260.3	215.6	197.4	134.7		
Mean Humidity				95	94	93	92	92	93	—		
Proportion of sky clouded (whole sky=100)				10.0	7.6	9.0	8.0	1.6	7.2	—		
Daily amount of Evaporation in the shade in inches.				0.06	0.57	0.47	0.64	0.59	0.15	0.43		

* Mean of 4 Observations made in the day time.

P. VALOO PILLAI,
Head Assistant, in charge.

	1079.	1080
	Inches.	Inches.
Rainfall from Chingam to the 14th of Edavom	27.38	40.68
Do. from 15th of Edavom to the 21st of Karkulagom	53.41	33.11
Do. on the 22nd Do	0.05	0.00
Total	60.84	73.79

Observatory Time Notice

The hour of the noon day gun has been noted as follows in Trivandrum Mean Time.

			A	m	s.
1905, July	31st	...	12	0	0
August	1st	...	12	0	0
"	2nd	...	12	0	0
"	3rd	...	12	0	0
"	4th	...	12	0	0
"	5th	...	12	0	0

TRAVANCORE
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE
SUPPLEMENT

TUESDAY,
5th August, 1905

CALENDAR.

പഞ്ചാംഗം

കർഷി കാലം	നക്ഷത്രം	ആഴ്ച	വിശേഷ വിവരങ്ങൾ
കിരതി	തിയതി	നക്ഷത്രം	വിശേഷ വിവരങ്ങൾ
...

PRICE LIST.

പരമ്പരാഗതമായി കർഷകർക്കായി നൽകുന്ന വിലക്കു പട്ടിക.

ഉത്പാദനം	ഉത്പാദനം	വിപണനം
...

SEASON REPORT.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 30TH JULY, 1905.

Water supply, pasturage sufficient—Condition cattle good—Public health satisfactory—Paddy growing—Price stationary—Week's rainfall 0.55.

പ്രകൃതി പ്രശ്നങ്ങൾക്കെതിരെ പ്രതിരോധം നൽകുന്നതിനായി കർഷകർക്ക് നൽകുന്ന സഹായം. കർഷകർക്ക് നൽകുന്ന സഹായം. കർഷകർക്ക് നൽകുന്ന സഹായം.

തിരുവനന്തപുരം }
 തിരുവനന്തപുരം }
 തിരുവനന്തപുരം }

List of General Holidays in the month of Karkadagom, 1080.

English Month.	Date.	Malayalam Month.	Date.	Day of the week.	Nature of Holidays.
1905		1080			
July	30	Karkadagom	15	Sunday	Vavu Orikkal.
Do.	31	Do.	16	Monday	New Moon.
August	14	Do.	30	Monday	Avani Avittam.
Do.	15	Do.	31	Tuesday	Adi Aruthy and Gayathri Japana.

പരവ്വം മാണ്ട കർക്കമാസത്തിൽ ഹർദ്ദക്കുച്ചേരി ഒഴിവുള്ള ദിവസങ്ങളുടെ വിവരം

ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് മാസം	തീയതി	മലയാള മാസം	തീയതി	ആഴ്ച	വിശേഷദിവസങ്ങൾ
ജൂലൈ 30 31 ഓഗസ്റ്റ് 14 15	10 11 12 13	കർക്കടകം 15 16 30 31	15 16 30 31	ഞായർ തിങ്കൾ മംഗളം ചൊവ്വ	വാവു ഒരിക്കൽ കരണവാഴ ആവണി അവി,ം അടിമരമിപ്പു ഗായത്രിപ്രവചനം

List of Holidays for the Huzur Cutcherry in the month of Chingom, 1081.

English Month.	Date.	Malayalam Month.	Date.	Day of the week.	Nature of Holidays.
1905.		Chingom.			
August.	16	Do.	1	Wednesday.	New Year's Day.
Do.	22	Do.	7	Tuesday.	Ashtami Rohan.
Do.	30	Do.	15	Wednesday.	New Moon.
September.	3	Do.	19	Sunday.	Vinayaka Chaturthi.
Do.	9	Do.	25	Saturday.	Onam.
Do.	10	Do.	26	Sunday.	Do.
Do.	11	Do.	27	Monday.	Do.
Do.	12	Do.	28	Tuesday.	Do.

പരവ്വം മാണ്ട ചിങ്ങമാസത്തിൽ ഹർദ്ദക്കുച്ചേരി ഒഴിവുള്ള ദിവസങ്ങളുടെ വിവരം

ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് മാസം	തീയതി	മലയാള മാസം	തീയതി	ആഴ്ച	വിശേഷദിവസങ്ങൾ
ജൂലൈ 30 31 ഓഗസ്റ്റ് 14 15	10 11 12 13	ചിങ്ങം 15 16 30 31	15 16 30 31	ഞായർ ചൊവ്വ മംഗളം ഞായർ തിങ്കൾ ചൊവ്വ	ആവണിപ്രവചനം അടിമരമിപ്പു കരണവാഴ വിനായകചതുർത്ഥി ഒണം, ഓണം തിരുവാതിര പിറവി പരവ്വം